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DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

OF

VEGETABLES

Associated Seed Growers

Incorporated

New Haven, Connecticut

Number Two

Associated Seed Growers, Inc.

Breeders and Growers

New Haven, Conn., U. S. A.

Consolidating

THE EVERETT B. CLARK SEED CO.,	**Est. 1857**
N. B. KEENEY & SON, INC.,	**Est. 1860**
JOHN H. ALLAN SEED CO.,	**Est. 1856**

Cable Address: Asgrow.

Growing Stations and Principal Warehouses at

Milford, Connecticut
Sheboygan, Wisconsin
St. Paul, Minnesota
St. Anthony, Idaho
Ashton, Idaho
Filer, Idaho
Powell, Wyoming
Bozeman, Montana
Fairfield, Washington
Salinas, California
LeRoy, New York
Green Bay, Wisconsin
Greeley, Colorado
Rigby, Idaho
Rexburg, Idaho
Teton, Idaho
Bonners Ferry, Idaho
Hamilton, Montana
Mt. Vernon, Washington
Sacramento, California

Gervais, Oregon

Various Sub-Stations at Other Advantageous Points

Departments of Breeding at

Hamilton, Montana
Milford, Connecticut
Milpitas, California
Greeley, Colorado
Wenona, Illinois
Powell, Wyoming
Filer, Idaho
Bonners Ferry, Idaho
Sun Prairie, Wisconsin
Green Bay, Wisconsin

Sales Branches and Distributing Warehouses at

Atlanta, Georgia
Indianapolis, Indiana
Salinas, California

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FOREWORD

We have pleasure in presenting herewith the second edition of our Descriptive Catalogue of Vegetables. The first issue was so favorably received by our patrons that we have been led to revise and reprint the subject matter in order to bring the various listings of varieties up to date. The descriptions are compiled from detailed readings taken over a period of years in trial rows and breeding grounds and from field crops of the various species. We have endeavored to give accurate data with respect to each variety stating the facts as we found them, including undesirable characteristics as well as the desirable.

Our position in the breeding and growing of vegetable seeds is based on the notable work of Calvin N. Keeney, Everett B. Clark and John H. Allan, who were the heads of the three firms which were amalgamated to form our present company. These three firms were founded in 1856, 1857 and 1860. Mr. Keeney was the first American to do pure-line breeding of Peas. He likewise was an outstanding breeder of Beans, and the first to develop and commercially introduce stringless types. He originated fourteen varieties of Stringless Beans, which are in common use. Everett B. Clark's name is associated primarily with Sweet Corn, many varieties of which were originated by him. Mr. Clark was, so far as we can ascertain, the first to breed, produce and distribute Sweet Corn for seed purposes in a commercial way. Likewise Onion, Beet and Carrot were developed and greatly improved under his continuous, discriminating selection. Later the Clark firm became one of the leading intensive breeders and growers of Peas and Beans. John H. Allan focused his attention on Peas and was prominent in the commercial introduction and production of leading varieties.

In these later times, one of the major problems of the seed growing industry arises from the fact that not all species can successfully be produced in any one area. Thus it is necessary for a grower producing as broad a list of items as we grow, to establish growing stations in various parts of the country,—of the world, in fact,—and to maintain a widely distributed organization of men experienced in seed growing operations. We have within the United States twenty-eight warehouses strategically located and adequately manned by trained and experienced staffs.

Under the direction of skilled Geneticists supported by competent plant breeders trained in specialized lines, our foundation breeding work is being continued on the leading vegetables. Progeny performance is the criterion by which selection is determined. As a result of this program, we are in position to furnish you pedigreed seeds of genuine merit.

The processes of our seed production are in the hands of our own organization of expert seedsmen who follow with vigilance the operations of planting, field inspection, rogueing, harvesting and threshing and on into the warehouses where the seed is milled and fitted and the finished product packaged for distribution.

Our warehouses are designed for efficient operation and are equipped with modern types of machinery for milling, handpicking and testing the various kinds of seeds. Every mechanical means is employed to minimize the chance of errors. Modern, completely equipped greenhouses and laboratories operated by well-trained technicians enable us to ascertain the viability of seeds we ship.

ASSOCIATED SEED GROWERS, INCORPORATED

New Haven, Connecticut

January 2, 1935

ASGROW

WELL BRED VEGETABLE SEEDS

Asgrow Seed Laboratory and Greenhouse at our Milford, Connecticut, Breeding Grounds

A trained analyst makes soil or germinator tests of all stocks before shipments are made. Winter reproduction of special progenies is carried on, and hybridization for the development of new and distinct types. Disease resistance tests are also conducted.

ARTICHOKE

Native of Southern Europe

Large Green Globe or Paris

Used for home garden planting and shipping; grown extensively in California; heads large, slightly elongated; scales thick at base. Quite different from Jerusalem Artichoke, which is grown for its tuberous root.

ASPARAGUS

Native of Europe

Conover's Colossal

A popular early variety, with large thick stalks, and very productive.

Martha Washington

The original rust resistant variety; heavy yielding, with large dark green stalks; of fine quality.

MARY WASHINGTON

The latest development of rust resistant asparagus; larger than the original Washington, with very tight tips of fine quality.

Palmetto

Desirable for home and market garden use; likewise popular as a canning variety. Stalks dark green, pointed at tip. Early and very productive.

BEANS

The bean plant, native of the Far East, has been cultivated from the earliest times.

Through intensive hybridization and selection we have developed sixteen of the leading varieties of stringless beans. These choicer and more desirable sorts are gradually replacing the older, coarser, stringy varieties. In addition to creating new and better types on our breeding grounds we continually apply the thoroughly proven pure-line method of breeding whereby we are able to maintain pure stocks of the standard varieties which meet the needs of the discriminating planter in a uniformly satisfactory manner.

In listing the number of days from planting to marketable condition, we have used average results secured over a period of years. These figures apply to plantings under normal rainfall conditions, and will vary somewhat in different sections of the country. However, the number of days indicated is valuable in showing the relative earliness of the different varieties. All dried beans are commonly handled on the basis of 120 pounds to the bag. Varieties listed in capital letters we consider the best and most important ones.

Dwarf Green Podded Varieties

	Length of pod inches	Width of pod inches	Days from planting to picking
ASGROW STRINGLESS GREEN POD ..... Our recent development introduced in 1930. Received All-American Gold Medal Award, for 1933. Highly desirable for truckers and canners. Similar to Full Measure, but hardier, and a more dependable cropper. Plant medium large, erect, somewhat thick stemmed, heavily productive. Pods nearly straight, dark green, round, meaty, succulent; absolutely stringless, totally without fiber, of outstanding quality. Seeds 67 per oz., oblong, purple mottling on buff with brownish cast.	6 to 6½	⅜	53
ASGROW STRINGLESS VALENTINE ..... Our recent development introduced in 1930. Received All-American Award of Merit, for 1933. Well adapted for market garden use and for early shipping. Plant large, erect, prolific. Very attractive, oval pods nearly straight, dark green, strictly stringless, and of fine quality and delicate flavor; retain color and texture in shipping long distances; seeds oval, 81 per oz., solid black. Similar to Black Valentine except that it is free from strings.	6½ to 7	⅜	49
Black Valentine ..... A good shipping variety, as it holds its firmness and color for a long time after picking. Plant large leaved, erect, prolific. Pods oval, dark green, uniform and attractive; stringy, fibrous, and tough; seeds oblong, 81 per oz., jet black.	6 to 6½	⅜	49
BOUNTIFUL ..... An important early variety for market gardeners and shippers; likewise for home gardens. Plant medium large, prolific, thrifty. Pods flat, light green, stringless, slightly fibrous and of good quality. Seeds yellow-straw color, 65 per oz.	6½ to 7	½	49
Broad Windsor or Fava ..... A late variety for use as green shell beans. Plant very large and up-standing; pods glossy green. At eating stage the beans are light green, broad and flat. Dry seeds, 3 to the pod, large, flat, nearly circular; color reddish brown with black eye.	5 to 5½	1⅜	75
BURPEE'S STRINGLESS GREEN POD ..... An early, sturdy, productive variety originated by Calvin N. Keeney and introduced in 1894. Plant large, erect, very productive. Pods round, medium green, very meaty, perfectly stringless and fiberless and of excellent quality. Seeds coffee-brown, 75 per oz. Used extensively by gardeners and for cut beans by canners.	6	7/16	52

Asgrow Stringless Green Pod Bean

Developed on our Idaho Bean Breeding Grounds
All-American Gold Medal Award, 1933

	Length of pod inches	Width of pod inches	Days from planting to picking
Canadian Wonder ..... Late. Young pods can be used as snap beans, but variety used largely for green shell beans. Plant large, rather coarse, erect. Pods light green, thick-flat, straight, fibrous and stringy. Seeds large and of kidney shape; color maroon. This variety similar to Red Kidney; 60 seeds per oz.	7½ to 8	½	68
Dwarf Horticultural or Speckled Cranberry ..... Also called Dwarf Cherry. Used for snap beans, and also for green shell beans which are edible in 62 days. Desirable variety for home and market garden use. Plant medium in height and prolific. Pods green at early stage, changing to greenish yellow, splashed with carmine at maturity; semi-round, stringless, somewhat fibrous. Seeds oval, pinkish buff, spotted and streaked with maroon; 62 per oz.	5	⅝	54

	Length of pod inches	Width of pod inches	Days from planting to picking
Early Refugee, Stringless — Good for market garden and canning. Plant medium, sturdy, very prolific. Pods silver-green, round, meaty, stringless and tender. Seeds violet mottled with buff; 93 per oz.	4 to 4½	⅜	54
Fordhook Favorite — Similar in character of plant and pod to Burpee's Stringless Green Pod. Plant sturdy and moderately prolific. Pods round, meaty, without fiber and strictly stringless; of fine quality. Seeds oval, solid ivory white; 55 to 90 per oz.	5½	½	54
French's Horticultural — A popular green shell variety for home and market garden. Plant erect and compact, with short runners, prolific. Pods exceptionally attractive in appearance, fibrous, stringy, with heavy splashing of deep carmine. Seeds 60 per oz., pinkish buff, mottled and streaked with ox-blood red.	7 to 8	⅝	65
Full Measure — A well-known variety for market garden and canning, having an upright prolific plant. Introduced by Peter Henderson & Co. in 1906. Pods round, straight, very fleshy, stringless and tender; medium green. Seeds 66 per oz., reddish brown mottled with buff. Of same season as Giant Stringless Green Pod but less hardy and more susceptible to disease than most green podded sorts.	6 to 6½	⅜	54
GIANT STRINGLESS GREEN POD — Originated by Calvin N. Keeney. Introduced in 1898. One of the favorite stringless green podded sorts. An excellent variety for market garden and shipping; also extensively used for canning. Plant large, sturdy, prolific. Pods round, meaty, strictly stringless and brittle; with marked indentations between the beans; color medium green. Seeds 72 per oz., oval, solid yellowish brown.	6 to 6½	7/16	54
Goddard or Boston Favorite — Used largely in New England as a green shell sort. Plant large, spreading, with moderate runners. Pods flat, splashed with brilliant red, and depressed between the beans. Seeds long, oval, 60 per oz., pale buff in color, splashed with purplish red.	6½ to 7	½	62
KEENEY'S STRINGLESS GREEN REFUGEE — An outstanding development originated by Calvin N. Keeney and introduced to the trade in 1908. Highly desirable late variety for home and market garden, and very popular with canners. Plant large, very spreading, with many tendrils and drooping branches; heavily productive. Pods silvery green, round, absolutely stringless, brittle, without fiber. Seeds violet-purple, splashed with pale buff; 97 per oz.	5 to 5½	⅜	70
MOSAIC RESISTANT STRINGLESS GREEN REFUGEE			
Idaho Refugee — Developed by Dr. W. H. Pierce and introduced by the University of Idaho in 1934; resistant to common bean mosaic. Plant of true Refugee type and strongly prolific. Pods longer than regular Refugee, straight, round, silver-green, stringless, without fiber; seeds purple-blue splashed with buff. 4 to 6 days earlier than Keeney's Stringless Green Refugee. Canning tests show high quality.	5½	⅜	65
U. S. No. 1 Refugee — Developed and introduced in 1934 by the Division of Fruit and Vegetable Crops and Diseases of the United States Department of Agriculture. A cross between Stringless Green Refugee and Wells Red Kidney; tolerant to common bean mosaic. Plant of medium bush type and very prolific. Pods nearly round, stringless, somewhat darker in color and shorter and smaller in diameter than Stringless Green Refugee. Canning tests indicate good quality.	4½ to 5	5/16	60

	Length of pod inches	Width of pod inches	Days from planting to picking
Wisconsin Refugee ..... Developed by Dr. J. C. Walker and introduced by the University of Wisconsin in 1934; resistant to common bean mosaic; in season and plant character very similar to Keeney's Stringless Green Refugee. Pods slightly curved, medium long, round, stringless, of fine quality. Scores high in canning test.	5 to 5½	⅜	70
Konserva ..... A recent introduction by David Sachs, particularly desirable for canning young pods, whole. Plant medium, erect, heavily productive. Pods medium green, round, slightly curved, stringless, somewhat fibrous at mature stage, of good flavor, and very attractive. Seeds 85 per oz., white with faint pink splashing.	5	⅜	53
Longfellow ..... An attractive variety of French origin. Plant medium large, intermediate in season, moderately productive; susceptible to disease. Pods round, straight, slender; strong string, slight fiber, of good flavor. Seeds 80 per oz., mottled pale ocher-red.	6 to 6½	½	54
Low's Champion ..... Also known as Red Cranberry. Used by market gardeners and canners in the Eastern States. Plant medium, erect, dark green, moderately productive. Pods deep green, straight, flat, stringless, and of excellent quality. Seeds 50 per oz.; ox-blood red.	5	⅝	55
Masterpiece ..... A French introduction used in England and America for forcing in greenhouses. Plant similar to Bountiful. Pods straight, flat, dark green, very attractive; stringless when young, but strong string later. Seeds dark tawny yellow with broad eye-ring; 62 per oz.	7 to 8	7/16	53
Red Kidney ..... Originally introduced from South America. A commercial variety of fine quality for dry bean use. Plant large, vigorous, productive. Pods waxy green color, oval-flat, stringy, tough and fibrous. Seeds reddish brown; 50 per oz.	5 to 6	½	95
Red Valentine ..... An old dependable variety for home gardens, used widely in the South. Plant medium, hardy, erect, heavily productive. Pods round, creasebacked, brittle, curved, stringy, of fair quality. Seeds purplish red splashed with pale buff; 80 per oz.	4½ to 5	⅜	52
Red Valentine, Stringless ..... Developed and introduced by D. Landreth Seed Company. A stringless strain of Red Valentine similar in other respects to the regular stocks of this well-known variety.	4 to 4½	⅜	54
Refugee 1000 to 1 ..... For many years Refugee has been the leading variety for production of late snap pods, but is now being displaced by Keeney's Stringless Refugee. Plant large, spreading, with many semi-runners; hardy, very heavily productive. Pods round, fleshy, stringy at later stages, without fiber, and of good quality. Seeds cylindrical, violet-purple splashed with buff; 97 per oz.	5 to 5½	⅜	70
Tendergreen ..... Introduced by Peter Henderson & Company. Resembles Full Measure. Desirable for home and market garden. Plant large, erect, productive. Pods round, fleshy, dark green, strictly stringless, of fine quality. Seeds brown, mottled and blotched with light fawn; 65 per oz. Similar to Asgrow Stringless Green Pod, but not as concentrated in season, or as fully round podded.	5½ to 6	⅜	54

Representative Plants and Pods of Asgrow Stringless Valentine Bean

	Length of pod inches	Width of pod inches	Days from planting to picking
Tennessee Green Pod or Brown Bunch ..... Sometimes called Dwarf Kentucky Wonder. An early variety used largely in the South. Plant medium large, dark green, spreading; hardy, productive. Pods flat, broad, curved, medium green, much depressed between seeds, stringy, somewhat tough, of particularly good flavor. Seeds broad-flat; 72 per oz., solid dark hazel.	6 to 7	¾	54
White Kidney ..... A commercial variety of excellent quality for dry shell use. Plant erect, bushy, compact, vigorous and productive. Seeds long, white, kidney shaped; 48 per oz.	5½ to 6½	½	100
White Marrow ..... A commercial variety of fine quality for dry shell beans; excellent for baking. Plant large, with semi-runners; hardy, productive. Seeds rather short oval, white; 80 per oz.	5 to 5½	½	100
White Pea or White Navy ..... Robust and Scofield are selected strains. Best known of commercial varieties. Plant large, spreading, with many runners; heavily productive. Pods flat, tough, stringy. Seeds small, round oval, white; 130 per oz.	4	⅜	90

Dwarf Wax Podded Varieties

	Length of pod inches	Width of pod inches	Days from planting to picking
BRITTLE WAX ..... Same as Round Pod Kidney Wax.			
Currie's Rust Proof Wax ..... Used by market gardeners on account of earliness and productivity. Plant dwarf, erect, compact, medium green. Pods flat, waxy yellow, attractive; with strong string, and fibrous; of fair quality. Seeds plump, flat, oblong, 70 per oz., purplish black.	5½ to 6½	½	49
Davis Stringless Wax ..... Desirable as an early garden sort. Plant medium large and sturdy. Pods thick-flat, light yellow, straight, uniform and attractive; stringless, fibrous, of fair quality. Seeds 70 per oz., white, kidney shaped. Good for baking.	6 to 6½	½	52
Golden Eyed Wax ..... Prolific, hardy, nearly rust proof. Plant medium, erect, moderately productive. Pods handsome in appearance, straight, flat, stringy, fibrous; of poor quality. Seeds 77 per oz., oval, solid white with brownish ring around eye.	5 to 5½	½	50
Hodson Wax ..... An excellent late, shipping variety. Plant large, of sprawling habit, extremely vigorous and productive. Pods flat, slender, attractive, light waxy yellow, tender when young, but stringy and fibrous later. Seeds reddish purple, splashed with pale buff; 68 per oz.	6½ to 7	½	66
Improved Golden Wax ..... Used largely for home garden planting. Plant small, erect, moderately productive. Pods straight, thick-flat, creamy yellow in color; stringless, fibrous, of fair quality. Seeds short-oval, white, with mottling of violet and light yellow around eye and ends; 65 per oz.	4½ to 5	½	49
KEENEY'S IMPROVED STRINGLESS KIDNEY WAX .. Originated by Calvin N. Keeney. Excellent for canning and for home and market garden use. Plant large, erect, highly productive. Pods oval, light yellow in color, brittle, stringless, fleshy, and of fine flavor. Seeds white, kidney shaped with black eye; 75 per oz.	5½ to 6¾	5/16	52
Keeney's Rustless Golden Wax ..... Originated by Calvin N. Keeney. Highly disease resistant; desirable for home garden use. Plant medium, compact, upright, with drooping runner-like branches, strongly productive. Pods thick-flat, golden yellow, brittle, stringless, nearly fiberless, and of good quality. Seeds short-oval, white, splashed with purplish maroon and buff; 60 per oz.	4½ to 5½	½	52
PENCIL POD BLACK WAX ..... Originated by Calvin N. Keeney. An exceedingly desirable variety for home and market garden use. Plant large, stocky, vigorous, and strongly productive. Pods round, slightly curved, fleshy, golden yellow, tender, absolutely stringless, without fiber, brittle and of finest quality. Seeds oblong, slightly flattened, 88 per oz., solid black.	6½ to 7	7/16	52
Improved Prolific Black Wax ..... An excellent medium early variety for home and market garden use. Plant medium, somewhat spreading, heavily productive. Pods round, somewhat curved, fleshy, entirely stringless, free from fiber, tender, and of fine quality; color deep yellow. Seeds oval, 95 per oz., solid black.	5 to 5½	7/16	51
Refugee Wax ..... Originated by Calvin N. Keeney. Desirable for home and market garden use, also for canning. Plant sprawling bush, with many runner-like branches, very productive. Pods round, curved, light yellow faintly splashed with purple; brittle, stringless, fine grained, and of excellent quality. Seeds cylindrical, bluish black splashed with pale buff; 100 per oz.	4½ to 5	⅜	53

Air View of Bean Breeding Farm at Filer, Idaho, Showing Segregation of Acre Plots

	Length of pod inches	Width of pod inches	Days from planting to picking
ROUND POD KIDNEY WAX or BRITTLE WAX ..... Originated by Calvin N. Kenney and introduced in 1900. An outstanding sort for home use and for the canning trade. Plant large, erect, medium green, vigorous and productive. Pods handsome in appearance, medium yellow, round, slightly curved, deeply creasebacked, extremely brittle, fleshy, succulent, absolutely stringless and fiberless; the standard of highest quality. Seeds white, kidney shaped, with black eye; 78 per oz.	5½ to 6½	⅜	52
SURE CROP WAX ..... Sometimes called Bountiful Wax. Originated by Calvin N. Keeney. Particularly desirable for truckers and shippers. Similar to Currie's Rust Proof, but stringless and a few days later. Plant large, sturdy, very productive. Pods golden yellow, thick-flat, brittle, strictly stringless; very little fiber, fine texture and quality. Seeds oval, 65 per oz., jet black.	6 to 7	½	53
Unrivalled Wax ..... Of French origin, exceptionally attractive. Plant dwarf, erect, stocky, reasonably vigorous and highly productive. Pods deep yellow, narrow, thick-flat, brittle, stringless when young, somewhat coarse in texture. Seeds small, long-oval, 145 per oz., glossy golden brown.	5 to 5½	⅜	52
Wardwell's Kidney Wax ..... Desirable for home and market garden use. Plants medium, fairly erect, not hardy, moderately productive. Pods flat, deep golden yellow, brittle, stringless, of fine texture, very attractive but quite susceptible to disease. Seeds 60 per oz., white with mottling of purple and maize yellow about eye and ends.	5½ to 6	½	53
Webber Wax or Cracker Jack ..... Popular as an early market garden sort. Plant medium, erect, compact, quite productive. Pods medium broad, thick-flat, curved, bright yellow, brittle, stringless when young, little fiber, of fair quality. Seeds long-oval, 75 per oz., buff-yellow.	6 to 6½	½	49

	Length of pod inches	Width of pod inches	Days from planting to picking
White Seeded Wax — Originated by Calvin N. Keeney. Particularly desirable for canning of cut beans. Plant medium, erect, vigorous. Pods round, creamy yellow, fleshy, brittle, firm, strictly stringless, without fiber and of fine texture. Seeds short-oval, 95 per oz., solid white.	4½ to 5½	½	54

Pole Green Podded Varieties

Asparagus Yard Long — Native of South America. The vine, pod and leaf are similar to the common cowpea, but can also be compared to the Kentucky Wonder bean. Pod broad-oval, light green, fleshy, tender, fiberless; slight string. Good quality. Contain 16 to 20 beans. Seeds reddish brown with black circle around the eye; 75 per oz.	18 to 30		
Caseknife, Dutch — Suitable for home use as a late green shell bean. Plant medium, 4 to 5 feet high, good climber. Moderately productive, with short bearing period. Pods exceptionally flat, silvery green in color, tough, stringy. Seeds 75 per oz., large, oblong, ivory white.	7½ to 9	¾	65
Cutshort or Corn Hill — A late variety used largely in the South for home gardens; often grown in corn. Plant 5 to 5½ feet tall; good climber, bears over long season. Pods small, dark green, straight and round. Good for snap beans. Seeds small, 105 per oz., flat, dingy grey splashed with purplish crimson.	3 to 4	⅜	72
Genuine Cornfield — A vigorous growing, prolific Cornfield type; favorably known and increasingly used. Pods round, straight, medium green; fleshy, tender and of good quality, somewhat stringy. Seeds oval, greenish buff mottled with pinkish brown, with occasional brown stripes; 98 per oz.	6 to 7	7/16	71
Ideal Market or Black Valentine Pole — Particularly desirable for Southern planting, being a week or more earlier than Kentucky Wonder. Plant hardy, vigorous, good climber. Pods round, slightly curved, meaty, tender; stringless when young, and of good quality. Seeds solid black; 140 per oz. Good for home garden and for truckers to ship long distances.	5½ to 6	⅜	58
KENTUCKY WONDER or OLD HOMESTEAD — Also called Texas Prolific. The best known and most popular pole bean. Good for home and market garden, and for canning. Strong climber, hardy, very prolific over long season. Pods practically round, curved, with undulating surface, meaty, of good quality; slightly stringy, fiberless, very brittle. Seeds 80 per oz., buff brown.	7½ to 8½	½	65
Kentucky Wonder, Rust Resistant — Quite similar to regular Kentucky Wonder, but resistant to rust, and slightly shorter podded. Particularly desirable in sections where rust is prevalent.	6½ to 7½	½	65
Lazy Wife or White Cranberry — Medium late, strongly productive. Good for the home garden as a snap or green shell bean; also for dry shell use. Pods thick, fleshy, stringless, little fiber, glossy green, fine texture and quality. Seeds 65 per oz., roundish, solid white.	5½ to 6½	⅝	72
LONDON HORTICULTURAL or CRANBERRY — Widely known and used for home and market garden as a snap and green shell bean. Hardy, vigorous growing, good climber. Pods flat-oval, splashed with red, slightly curved, constricted, stringless, little fiber, very fleshy and of good quality. Seeds 50 per oz., large, oval; color buff splashed with dark red.	6 to 6½	11/16	70

A Typical Plant of Kentucky Wonder Pole Beans

	Length of pod inches	Width of pod inches	Days from planting to picking
Mammoth Horticultural, King or Worcester ..... The largest podded and largest seeded of the Horticultural beans. Pods very attractive in size and heavily splashed with red. Seeds like London Horticultural in color, but larger. Our stock is the true Mammoth strain.	6½ to 7	¾	73
McCASLAN ..... Of Georgia origin, popular in the South; an excellent sort for home and market garden, as a dry shell bean as well as for snap beans. Plant similar to Burger's Stringless; good climber. Pods broad, thick-flat, medium green, meaty, stringless when young, tender, and of good quality. Seeds ivory white; 80 per oz.	7 to 9	9/16	65
Missouri Wonder, Nancy D or Noxall ..... Particularly suitable for green shell beans. Plant large, good climber, prolific. Pods medium green, later splashed with red; tough, stringy, fibrous. Seeds large, 70 per oz., oblong oval-flat; drab spotted with tan brown.	6 to 7	5/8	66
Oregon Giant or Dickenson's Yount ..... Desirable for snap bean use. Plant sturdy, a good climber, quite prolific. Pods long, thick-flat, stringless when young, reasonably tender, rather broad, meaty, splashed purplish blue. Seeds 50 per oz., kidney shape, color pinkish light brown with broken lateral, blackish stripes.	7 to 9	9/16	71

	Length of pod inches	Width of pod inches	Days from planting to picking
Scarlet Runner — Of large plant growth, with brilliant scarlet flowers. Used for decorative purposes as well as for snap and green shell beans. Pods broad, oval, meaty, of good quality. Seeds medium, flattish oval, dark purple mottled with bluish violet; 23 per oz.	6 to 7	¾	90
Striped Creaseback, Scotia or Nancy Davis — A widely known variety for snap bean use. Pods round, straight, shaded with purplish brown at later stages; fleshy, of fair quality, stringy. Seeds oval, medium short, greenish buff with occasional blackish stripes; 100 per oz.	6 to 7	7/16	72
Tennesse Wonder or Brown Sickle — The pods of Tennessee Wonder are considered the largest, straightest and most handsome of all cultivated beans. Plant medium, of good climbing habit, lightly productive. Pods light green, round, constricted, deeply creasebacked. Seeds slate-grey marked with long stripes of dark olive-green; 65 per oz.	8 to 9	⅝	70
WHITE CREASEBACK or WHITE CORNFIELD — Early, vigorous. Strongly productive. Snap pods round, dull green, fleshy, quite stringless, tender, and of good quality. Seeds small, oval, ivory white; 120 per oz. Good for home and market garden, and for canning.	5 to 6	½	63
WHITE KENTUCKY WONDER or BURGER'S STRINGLESS — For home garden and trucker's use. Plant medium, 4 to 5 feet tall, good climber. Pods round, silvery green, tender, fleshy, stringless, fiberless, and of good quality. Seeds oval-flat, white, 90 per oz. Good for dry shell use, as well as snap beans.	6 to 7½	½	64
White Kentucky Wonder, Rust Resistant — Similar to the well-known White Kentucky Wonder variety, but resistant to rust. Recommended for sections where rust is prevalent.	6 to 7	½	64

Pole Wax Podded Varieties

Golden Cluster Wax — Suitable for snap beans, as a green shell bean, and also for dry seed uses. Plant large, vigorous, with dense foliage; good climber, very productive. Pods flat, smooth, waxy yellow, tender, stringless, fiberless, of good texture. Seeds oval, flat, white; 70 per oz.	6½ to 7	11/16	74
KENTUCKY WONDER WAX — The most popular wax podded pole variety. Plant vigorous, good climber, productive. Pods waxy yellow, flat, nearly stringless, somewhat fibrous, meaty. Seeds oval, flat, chocolate brown, 80 per oz.	7 to 8	½	68

Lima Beans, Dwarf or Bush

Burpee's — Plant medium large, vigorous, highly productive. Pods slender, containing 3 to 4 beans which are dingy white, large, broad, flat, of excellent quality; 23 per oz.	4½ to 5	1	77
Burpee's Improved — Similar to Burpee's Bush Lima, but slightly earlier and longer podded. Plant large, erect, vigorous, very productive; pods contain 4 to 5 seeds. Dry beans large, plump, flat, surface somewhat wrinkled, color white with greenish tinge; 20 per oz.	5 to 6	1¼	75

	Length of pod inches	Width of pod inches	Days from planting to picking
Dreer's — Potato lima type. Plant large, spreading, with numerous runners, vigorous. Pods contain 2 to 4 seeds. Dry beans short, broad, thick-oval; white tinged with green, moderately wrinkled; 25 per oz.	3 to 3½	1	80
FORDHOOK — Most used by market gardeners of all large seeded Dwarf Limas. Potato lima type. Plant large, upright, vigorous, highly productive. Pods straight, with thick fibrous walls; contain 3 to 4 seeds. Green shell beans large, thick-oval of excellent quality. Dry beans white with tinge of green; 22 per oz.	4 to 4½	1	75
HENDERSON'S — Sometimes called Baby Lima, and known in the South as Butter Bean. Used largely by canners. Plant small, dark green, erect, bushy, very early. Pods flat, containing 3 to 4 seeds. Green shell beans flat, small, of excellent quality. Dry beans creamy white; 90 per oz.	3 to 3¼	¾	66
JACKSON WONDER or CALICO — Of Georgia origin and well adapted to the South. Plant small to medium, spreading, with semi-runners, very glossy, dark green, drought resistant, sure cropper; resembles Henderson's Bush. Pods flat, containing 3 to 4 beans. Seeds small, flat, light buff, mottled with purplish black; 75 per oz.	3 to 3¼	¾	65
McCrea's — Introduced by McCrea Seed Co., in 1934. Desirable for home garden, also adapted to canners' use. Plant medium, stocky, erect, dark green, of medium season, prolific. Pods thick-flat, slightly curved; contain 3 to 5 seeds. Green shell beans thick potato type, small, green tinted, of good quality. Dry beans creamy white, 70 per oz.	3 to 3¼	¾	72
New Wonder — Similar to Burpee's Bush, but slightly earlier. Plant medium, compact, free from runners, heavily productive. Seeds broad, very flat, with rough surface; color white, with green tinge; 25 per oz.	4 to 4½	1⅛	75
Wilson's Improved — Practically same as Burpee's Improved Bush.			
Wood's Prolific — Similar to Henderson's Bush in type, but with larger plant and somewhat larger pod and seed; 65 per oz.	3¼ to 3½	13/16	69

Lima Beans, Pole

Carpinteria — Plant tall, vigorous, climbing, heavy yielder. Pods smooth, straight, with 3 to 5 beans. Seeds large, thick-flat, greenish white; 25 per oz.; excellent quality.	5 to 5½	1¼	88
Challenger — A potato lima. Plant vigorous, hardy, good climber, very productive. Pods straight, smooth. Quality of green shell beans excellent. Seeds large, almost as wide as long, flattish oval, white with greenish tinge; 30 per oz.	3½ to 4	1¼	92
Early Jersey — Desirable early variety for home and market garden. Plant large, climbing, reasonably productive. Pods flat, straight. Seeds large, flattened, white with greenish tinge; 25 per oz.	4 to 4½	1¼	80
Florida Butter, Speckled — A dependable, popular variety for the South. Plant similar to Sieva, tall, vigorous, prolific over a long bearing season. Pods borne in clusters; 3 beans per pod. Seeds small; color, buff spotted with reddish brown; 65 per oz.	3 to 3¼	⅞	78

	Length of pod inches	Width of pod inches	Days from planting to picking
GIANT PODDED — Of outstanding pod size, as its name indicates. Plants 8 to 10 feet, dependably vigorous and productive. Pods contain 4 to 5 seeds, oval, flat. Seeds large, flat, dull white, excellent quality; 20 per oz.	6½ to 8	1¼	90
KING OF GARDEN — An improved strain of Large White Lima. Plant tall, good climber, vigorous, heavily productive. Pods flat, smooth, with 4 to 5 beans. Seeds large, flat, white, 25 per oz. Probably the most widely used of all Pole Limas.	6 to 6½	1¼	88
LARGE GREEN SEEDED — Similar to Carpinteria. Plant tall, vigorous, climbing, dependably productive. Pods contain an average of 4 beans. Seeds large, oval-flat, greenish white; 25 per oz.	5	1¼	88
Large White — Largely used for the home garden. Plant 8 to 10 feet tall, vigorous climber, prolific. Pods contain 3 to 4 seeds. Dry beans large, very flat, white; 25 per oz.	5 to 5½	1¼	88
Leviathan — The earliest large-seeded Lima. Larger and more attractive than Early Jersey or Seibert's Early. Plant 5 to 8 feet, vigorously climbing, prolific. Pods very straight, containing 5 to 6 beans. Seeds large, flat, dull white; 25 per oz.	5 to 5½	1⅛	79
Seibert's Early — Desirable early variety for home garden use. Similar to Early Jersey. Plant vigorous, good climber. Pods moderately curved, containing 4 beans. Seeds very large, almost as broad as long, excellent quality, white with greenish tinge; 24 per oz.	4½ to 5	1¼	81
SIEVA, CAROLINA or SMALL WHITE — Of South American origin. A climbing variety, similar to Henderson's Bush Lima; used extensively in the South. Plant 10 to 12 feet tall, vigorous climber, bears over long season. Pods medium green, contain 3 to 4 beans of excellent quality. Seeds white, flat, smooth; 75 per oz.	3 to 3½	¾	77
Wood's Improved — Similar to Small White Lima, but somewhat larger in pod and seed. Plant large, 8 to 10 feet tall, vigorous, heavily productive. Pods slightly curved, containing 3 to 4 beans. Seeds somewhat triangular in shape, flat, dull white; 50 per oz.	3½ to 3¾	⅞	80

BEET

In the production of the leading varieties of Beet we have bred pedigreed strains for critical market garden and shipping trade. Earliness, evenness of maturity, depth of color and small tap roots are features of these stocks grown from mother beets selected with discriminating care. The number of days shows the time required under average conditions in the North from planting of seed to the production of roots about 1¾ inches in diameter. Beets are native of Europe.

	Days from planting to marketable roots
ASGROW WONDER — Our development introduced in 1932. Received All-American Gold Medal Award for 1934. A pedigreed stock, the result of many years of pure-line breeding; unsurpassed in earliness, uniformity, and in depth of interior color. Tops medium, erect, uniform in size and color. Roots semi-globular, deep red, smooth, with small neck and tap root. Flesh purplish red with zones of slightly lighter shade; tender, and of excellent quality.	56 to 58
Crimson Globe — A main crop variety of medium season maturity, with large globe-shaped roots; flesh purplish red with moderately prominent light zones; foliage medium green tinged with bronze.	68 to 70

Typical plants of ASGROW Wonder Beet

All-American Gold Medal Award, 1934

Days from planting to marketable roots

CROSBY'S EGYPTIAN 60

An extra early variety for home and market garden use. Roots flattened globe in shape, with small tap root; dark red. Tops medium. Flesh purplish red. Our latest strain of this important variety has comparatively indistinct lighter zones; tender and sweet.

DETROIT DARK RED 68

The outstanding variety for truckers, produce shippers and canners. Our pure-bred line is unsurpassed in quality. Tops medium, dark green tinged with red. Roots globular, smooth, uniform, attractive, with small tap root. Color deep ox-blood red. Flesh dark red with indistinct zones. Fine quality, sweet and tender.

	Days from planting to marketable roots
Early Flat Red Egyptian — Very early, used by truckers for forcing to reach the earliest market. Tops small and erect. Roots flattish, medium dark red. Flesh bright blood red with lighter zones.	60
EARLY WONDER — Valuable to truckers and shippers as a first early variety; used also for fall planting. Tops medium small, erect. Roots semi-globular, blood red, with small tap root. Flesh blood red with zones of somewhat lighter shade; tender and of good quality.	58
Eclipse — An early variety for home and market garden use. Roots globular, of medium size, dark red. Interior bright red with whitish zones; of good flavor.	65
Edmand's Early Blood Turnip — A medium early variety for home and market garden use. Tops medium, but somewhat coarse. Roots top-shaped; dark red. Flesh bright red with zones of lighter shade.	65 to 70
Long Smooth Blood, Out of Ground — A well-known late variety for winter use. Tops erect, large. Roots 10 to 15 inches long, dark purplish red; flesh deep blood red with inconspicuous zones; of good quality and suited for winter storage.	75 to 80
Lutz Green Leaf — A medium late variety for home use. Tops small, glossy green, with pink mid-rib. Roots half long, top-shaped; dark, purplish red. Flesh deep blood red with indistinct zones. Good quality and an excellent keeper.	75

Inspecting and Rating Detroit Dark Red Beet Progenies at our Milford, Connecticut, Breeding Grounds

OHIO CANNER — Developed by Dr. Roy Magruder at the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station. A mid-season variety well adapted for market garden and canner use. Tops medium, erect. Roots flattened globe in shape, smooth, ox-blood red; flesh dark red with indistinct slightly lighter zones, sweet and tender.	66

Days from sowing seed to cutting

PERFECTED DETROIT 68
A mid-season variety. Tops tall, green and red. Roots globular, medium smooth, deep red; flesh dark red with somewhat lighter zones; of good quality. Adapted to the uses of market gardeners and canners.

SWISS CHARD

Common Green ..... 50 to 60
Medium green leaved sort with slender mid-ribs of lighter green; leaves used for greens. A standard variety for home garden use.

FORDHOOK GIANT ..... 55 to 60
A tall, sturdy variety of recent introduction. Leaves broad, heavily crumpled, dark green; attractive stems broad, thick, white. Used for greens and as Asparagus.

LUCULLUS ..... 50 to 60
Desirable for home and market garden use. Upstanding in habit of growth; leaf color yellowish green; heavily crumpled; stems thick, broad, light green in color; most popular of the Chards.

White Silver ..... 50 to 60
A medium tall sort with broad, smooth, yellowish green leaves. The leaf stem is fleshy, broad, white with greenish tinge, and is frequently cooked and used as Asparagus. The double use makes this a popular variety.

MANGEL WURZEL

A Cheaply Produced, Highly Valuable Stock Feed

Giant Half Sugar, Rose
A heavy yielding, valuable variety for feeding. Roots long, oval; skin white with rose-colored shoulder; flesh white, with good sugar content.

Giant Half Sugar, White
Roots long, oval, with white skin; flesh white; a good feeding variety.

Golden Tankard
Roots large, nearly cylindrical, partly above ground; skin deep orange; flesh yellow with white zones; very productive.

MAMMOTH LONG RED
The most popular and the best cropper of all the Mangels; yields run from thirty to fifty tons per acre. Roots extremely large, slightly tapering; grow half above ground. Color light red; flesh white with rose tinge.

Sludstrup
A good cropper and of high feeding value. Roots long, oval, reddish yellow; grow half above ground, easily harvested. Flesh white, tinged with yellow.

SUGAR BEET

KLEIN WANZLEBEN
The variety most used for sugar manufacture on account of high sugar content; is also good for stock feeding. Roots long with thick shoulder; tapered; skin grey-white; flesh solid white.

White French
An attractive heavy yielding variety used largely for stock feeding. Skin white with rose tint, flesh white.

BROCCOLI

A cultivated variety of Wild Cabbage

The Italian Sprouting or branching type is being used increasingly, and is a valuable addition to the list of vegetables that can be readily produced in most sections of the country.

Days from setting of plants to first cutting

ITALIAN GREEN SPROUTING (Calabrese) ..... 55 to 65

The leading variety for shippers, also used largely by market gardeners and in home gardens. A tall branching plant forms a central head of bluish green flower buds resembling a loose head of Cauliflower. After the main head is removed, side branches continue to develop throughout the season, and frequently form small heads, which, with the stems, are cut and served in the same way as Asparagus. It is a highly desirable, delicious vegetable, steadily gaining in favor.

Our Pedigreed Strain of Green Sprouting Broccoli

Purple Cape

A distinctive variety with purple, somewhat coarse, large, compact head; leaves large, crinkled, dark green; of medium season; for home garden use.

White Cape

A medium late variety, with large creamy white, firm head of excellent quality. Leaves dark green, numerous, and protecting the head well; a dependable header; for home and market garden use.

St. Valentine

A cauliflower heading type for early spring shipping. Plants are large with dark green leaves; heads very large, solid, white, attractive and well covered.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

A member of the Cabbage family

Half Dwarf Improved
Highly desirable for home and market garden. Plants 24 to 28 inches tall; stems thickly set, with firm Cabbage-like balls of 1½ inch diameter, maturing successively.

CABBAGE

Native of Western Asia, cultivated since the earliest times

Our Cabbage seed is produced largely in the Puget Sound section of Washington under our personal direction from seed stocks of highest quality. Some strains are grown for us in sections of Europe where experience has shown that exceptionally high quality is assured. Each year the various varieties are checked at our Milford, Connecticut, breeding farms to guard the vital factors of earliness, evenness of maturity and uniformity.

Early Varieties

	Diameter of head inches	Weight of head pounds	Days from setting of plants to marketable heads
CHARLESTON WAKEFIELD	6 to 7	4 to 4½	73 to 75

Used in the South for winter shipping to northern markets; excellent for home garden and truckers. Nearly a week later than Jersey Wakefield, with heart shaped heads, a half larger; 7 to 8 inches long.

Threshing Cabbage Seed in Washington

COPENHAGEN MARKET	6½	3½ to 4	70 to 75

Dependably early and uniform, used largely as an early shipper; desirable likewise for early kraut. Few outer leaves, short stem; heads round, solid, and of superior quality. An excellent variety.

Early Dwarf Flat Dutch	7 to 9	4 to 5	70 to 72

Used for early shipping and by truckers for local markets. Plants small with short stem. Heads nearly round, 5½ to 6½ inches deep, solid and of good quality.

	Diameter of head inches	Weight of head pounds	Days from setting of plants to marketable heads
GOLDEN ACRE — An extra early Copenhagen type with small, round solid heads, maturing with Jersey Wakefield. Plants dwarf, with few outer leaves; used by truckers for the earliest markets.	6	3	63 to 66
Jersey Wakefield — An extensively used and popular extra early variety, with small, compact, conical heads 7 inches long. Plants small, with short stems, permitting close setting in the row. Used largely by market gardeners and shippers.	5	2 to 2½	63 to 66

Intermediate Varieties

ALL HEAD EARLY — A medium early variety, excellent for shipping and for kraut. Heads flat, slightly rounded at top, 7 inches deep, solid, uniform in size and color, and of good quality.	9	6	80
All Seasons — Of medium season, a good keeper, popular with makers of kraut. Heads large, solid, 7 inches deep, and of excellent quality; a good cropper.	9	8 to 10	85 to 90
Early Summer — A quick heading second early variety of excellent quality. Medium sized heads, globular with flattened top, solid and compact. Good for market garden use.	7 to 8	5 to 6	76
Fottler's Early Drumhead — An early, flat type, similar to Early Flat Dutch. Desirable for home and market garden. Heads large, flat, of good quality.	11	8 to 10	82
GLORY OF ENKHUIZEN — Used largely for kraut, also by truckers and shippers. Heads large, round, solid, with few outer leaves; of excellent quality.	8	5 to 8	80 to 85
Savoy, Early Curled — A medium early, dwarf variety with short stem and spreading leaves, very finely crimped, deep green. Heads globular, solid, and of good quality.	6	4 to 5	80 to 85
Stein's Early Dwarf Flat Dutch — Plants medium, vigorous, a good second early variety, with large, solid, flat heads, 6 inches deep; a good shipper.	11 to 12	11 to 12	90
Succession — A well-known, desirable variety, of medium late season. Heads large, flat, and thick; 7½ inches deep, short stem; a dependable cropper of good quality.	10	9	88
Winningstadt — Medium early, short stemmed, vigorous, and a dependable header. Used largely for market garden and shipping. Heads very solid, fine grained, heart-shaped, 7 to 8 inches long. The leaves have a distinct twist at point of head; a good cropper of excellent quality.	6	3 to 4	80 to 85

Late or Winter Varieties

Autumn King — A large, vigorous variety with heavy, glaucous green leaves. Desirable for home or market garden. Heads very large, round, compact; of good quality.	8 to 10	10 to 12	100
DANISH BALL HEAD or HOLLANDER — Most widely used and best type of late cabbage; desirable for kraut, for storage and for shipping. Plants fairly large, sturdy, with short stem; outer leaves medium. Heads deep round, very hard; interior decidedly compact, leaves composing head smooth and closely arranged. Texture tender, crisp; flavor good; ideal for high quality kraut.	7 to 8	6 to 7	100 to 110

Danish Ball Head or Hollander Cabbage

Bred for home gardens, for shipping and for kraut

	Diameter of head inches	Weight of head pounds	Days from setting of plants to marketable heads
Large American Drumhead — Quite similar to Premium Late Flat Dutch but shorter in stem; large, spreading, dark green leaves. Heads very large, flat, solid, 6½ inches deep; a good keeper. Desirable for home and market garden, also for shipping.	11 to 13	11 to 12	110
MAMMOTH RED ROCK — The largest and best red cabbage. Heads round, extremely hard; color purplish red; an excellent keeper.	6 to 8	7 to 8	110
Penn State Ball Head — A late variety, excelling in productivity and uniformity. Developed by Prof. C. E. Myers of Pennsylvania State College. Plants medium, with short stem. Heads attractive, flattened globe, extremely hard, 6 to 7 inches deep. Desirable for winter storage, and the manufacture of kraut.	7 to 8	5 to 6	110
PREMIUM LATE FLAT DUTCH — A deservedly popular, large, late variety. Excellent for home and market garden use, and for shipping. Heads extremely large, flat, and solid; 6½ to 7 inches deep; of high quality.	10 to 11	9 to 11	95 to 105
SAVOY, PERFECTION DRUMHEAD — The best of the Savoy type for general use; an excellent keeper. Heads nearly round, full and hard; leaves large, coarsely crimped, dark bluish green; of good quality.	7	6 to 7	90
Stonemason — A distinct short-stemmed variety with comparatively few, well-rounded leaves. Heads large, nearly round, very solid; fine grained and of good flavor.	7 to 9	8 to 9	95
Surehead — A main variety of the Late Flat Dutch type; medium long stem; a dependable header. Outer leaves not numerous but of upright growth. Heads large, hard, round, somewhat flattened.	7 to 8	8 to 9	95 to 100

	Diameter of head inches	Weight of head pounds	Days from setting of plants to marketable heads
Volga — A distinct, hardy, main crop variety for market garden and shipping. Plants dwarf, compact, with thick outer leaves. Heads globular and hard.	10	9 to 10	89

Yellows Resistant Strains

Developed by Dr. J. C. Walker and Dr. L. R. Jones, and associates, co-operatively between the University of Wisconsin and the United States Department of Agriculture. Highly valuable for use in areas infested with "cabbage yellows" disease.

All Head Select — Resembles standard strains of this variety; very uniform in leaf and head development; of fine quality. Good for early kraut and storage.	9	6	80
Improved Globe — A resistant improved stock of Glory of Enkhuizen. Heads large, solid; used for kraut.	8 to 9	6 to 8	80 to 85
Marion Market — A development from Copenhagen Market but with slightly larger, round, firm heads. Valuable as an early kraut variety.	7	4	70 to 75
Red Hollander — As its name indicates, this variety combines red color with the round, hard head of the Hollander type. Good for shipping.	6½ to 7½	6	100
Wisconsin All Seasons — A mid-season general purpose variety; keeps well; used for kraut; slightly coarser than standard All Seasons.	10 to 12	9 to 10	90 to 95
Wisconsin Hollander No. 8 — A late sort excellent for kraut and for winter storage. Produces heavy crops on land that is badly infested with cabbage yellows. This strain has been an important factor in bringing back to successful operation large acreages that were lost to cabbage production on account of this disease. Very similar in type to standard stocks of Hollander or Danish Ball Head.	7 to 8	7 to 9	100 to 110

Chinese Cabbage

	Length of head inches	Days from planting seed to eating stage
Chihli or Improved Pekin — Early and dependable in heading. Head 3 to 4 inches thick, somewhat tapered, solid, well blanched, sweet and tender. A superior variety.	18 to 20	75
Pe Tsai — Early and sure heading. Outer dark green leaves enclose cylindrical, tapering head; very compact, white, tinted with green; crisp and sweet.	15 to 18	75
Wong Bok — Heads shorter and thicker than Pe Tsai; compact, tender, and well blanched.	9 to 11	80

CARDOON

Native of Southern Europe

	Height of plant inches
Smooth Solid — A perennial winter vegetable with tall, fleshy leaf stalks and ribs, and grey-green foliage. When blanched, the stalks are tender and of pleasant flavor, and are commonly cooked and served in the same way as Asparagus.	36 to 48

Asgrow Imperator Carrot

Developed to meet the demand for a better shipping type
All-American Award of Merit, 1933

CARROT

Originally Developed in Europe

Planting stocks are developed in our Breeding Grounds from individual progenies whose performance has met the most exacting specifications. Smoothness and shapeliness of roots and depth of exterior and interior color are vital factors in rating parent lines. In giving the number of days for the development of roots, we have used the average of readings for a period of years. These will vary considerably in different locations.

	Length of root inches	Diameter at shoulder inches	Days from planting to bunching size
ASGROW IMPERATOR — Our recent introduction received All-American Award of Merit for 1933. An outstanding type bred for market garden use, and for shipping. Tops medium, but strong enough for good bunching. Roots have sloping shoulders, smooth, deep rich orange; uniformly tapered to a semi-blunt end. Flesh rich orange color, extending to center of root, with indistinct core; fine grained, tender and of excellent quality.	7 to 8½	1¾ to 2	77
Bagley — An excellent, heavily productive sort for market garden and shipping. Roots deep orange, tapered, stump-rooted. Flesh deep orange, tender and of good quality. Similar to Danver's Half Long, but having broader shoulder and longer root.	8 to 9	2¼	78
CHANTENAY, IMPROVED — An excellent, all-purpose, medium early variety; desirable for home and market garden, and for canners in packing diced carrots; a good cropper. Roots deep orange, smooth, tapered, stump-rooted; flesh deep orange with indistinct core.	5 to 6	2¼	72
Chantenay, Red Cored — Developed and introduced by Ferry-Morse Seed Co. A desirable Chantenay with good interior color; valuable for canners and market gardeners. Roots somewhat shorter than Improved Chantenay; flesh reddish orange, with indistinct core of nearly the same color as the surrounding flesh; tender and sweet.	4½ to 5	2¼	72
DANVER'S HALF LONG, SPECIAL — We have bred an outstandingly fine strain of this important variety; used by home and market gardeners, and extensively for shipping. Roots bright orange, tapered to a blunt end. Flesh bright orange, tender, and of good quality.	6 to 8	1¾ to 2	75
Early Scarlet Horn — Used by gardeners for early market. Tops slender and short; roots tapered, blunt. Flesh red-orange; crisp and sweet.	3	1½	63 to 65
French Forcing — Used for earliest planting, also for hot-house forcing. Tops very small; roots nearly round, red-orange. Flesh red-orange, crisp and of good flavor.	2 to 2½	1¼	60
Hutchinson — Used largely in New England, also for shipping; very prolific. Tops medium. Roots deep orange with greenish shoulder, nearly cylindrical, ending in abrupt stump end; flesh deep orange. Tender and of good quality.	10 to 12	2	80
Long Orange — A heavy cropping sort for garden use, and for stock. Roots tapered to a point; red-orange. Flesh similar in color to exterior, with core of lighter shade.	11 to 12	2 to 3	88
Luc, Half Long — An attractive sort used for home and market garden, and for shipping. Roots half way between Danver's Half Long and Chantenay, bright orange, tapered, stump-rooted. Flesh bright deep orange; fine grained and tender.	6 to 6½	2	75

	Length of root inches	Diameter at shoulder inches	Days from planting to bunching size
NANTES IMPROVED CORELESS — Excellent for forcing, as well as for home and market garden use. Tops very small. Roots bright orange, cylindrical, blunt ended. Flesh reddish orange, crisp, tender, and of very delicate flavor; practically coreless.	5½ to 7	1⅜	70
Oxheart or Guerande — Desirable for home use; prolific, and a good keeper. Roots bright orange, thick, blunt ended, of heart shape. Flesh deep orange; small tops; and easily harvested.	4 to 5	2½	72
Rubicon — A mid-season general purpose sort, good for storage; a strong cropper. Roots smooth, red-orange, nearly cylindrical, tapered and stump-rooted; flesh bright orange; of good quality.	6 to 6½	2½	72
St. Valery — Suitable for field culture on light soils; a good cropper. Roots attractive, bright red-orange, tapering and pointed. Flesh red-orange, crisp and tender.	8 to 10	2 to 2½	80
Touchon — Highly desirable for home and market garden. Tops small. Roots deep orange, cylindrical, stump-rooted. Flesh bright orange, tender, sweet, of fine flavor; core inconspicuous.	6 to 7	1½ to 1¾	70
White Belgian — Used exclusively for stock; grows partly out of ground; skin green above ground, white below. Flesh white with tinge of cream color.	10 to 14	3 to 4	90 to 100
Yellow Belgian — Very similar to White Belgian, except for color. Pale yellow skin, with green top; hardy and productive.	10 to 14	3 to 4	90 to 100

CAULIFLOWER

A member of the Cabbage family

	Diameter of head inches	Days from setting of plants to marketable heads
Danish Giant or Dry Weather — Well adapted to dry weather conditions; later than Early Snowball and of larger growth. Heads creamy white, and of excellent quality.	6 to 8	67
EARLY SNOWBALL — The best and most widely used early variety. Plants dwarf, with short pale green leaves. Heads medium, firm, compact, solid, pure white, and of finest quality; a dependable header.	6 to 7	55
Express — An extra early strain, bred from Early Snowball, with particularly attractive, pure white, solid heads. Suitable for forcing or general field culture.	6 to 7	52
Perfection — A main crop sort of Early Snowball type, with somewhat larger heads, and several days later in maturing. Heads large; weigh 2 to 2¼ pounds; compact, snow-white, and very attractive.	7	58
Super-Snowball — A highly desirable main crop variety, also used for early planting. Starts heading early and uniformly. Heads medium large, compact, very white; much used by produce growers and shippers.	7 to 8	57

CELERY

Native of Europe

The time of maturity for the several varieties varies considerably in different sections. The number of days indicated represents average conditions. No vegetable requires more careful handling in seed production than Celery.

	Days from sowing seed to edible stage
Boston Market — Excellent fall variety for market garden use. Stalks of medium height form a cluster of heads; tender, crisp, with exceptionally mild flavor; blanches readily to creamy yellow.	118
EASY BLANCHING — Also known as Sanford Superb. A second early variety, excellent for home garden and truckers. Vigorous and compact in habit of growth, it blanches readily to attractive white, and is a good keeper. Stalks slightly taller than Golden Self Blanching, are thick, solid, and of good flavor.	125
Emperor or Fordhook — A desirable fall and winter variety for home garden and nearby markets. Plants dwarf and stocky, with large full golden heart. Stalks thick, broad and tender; not a good shipper.	130
Giant Pascal — A late variety for winter use. Plants large, stocky, with dark green leaves. Stalks long, broad, and solid; blanches to yellow-white; of excellent, nutty flavor.	135
Golden Self Blanching, Dwarf — This original French strain is still widely popular with market gardeners and shippers. Plants medium in height, stocky and compact; foliage yellowish green; stalks very solid, broad, of delicate, nutty flavor; blanches readily to golden yellow.	120
GOLDEN SELF BLANCHING—NEW TALL FRENCH STRAIN — Earlier than the original strain, with taller, less sturdy stalks. Particularly desirable for truckers, but not as suited to shipping; blanches readily; of excellent quality.	118
Utah or Golden Crisp — A very desirable fall variety maturing a week earlier than Giant Pascal. Plants stocky, full hearted and compact; blanch readily. Stems thick, solid, medium broad and full rounded; of fine flavor and quality.	126 to 128
White Plume — An extra early attractive variety. Leaves bright green, tinged with white; stalks medium, easily blanched to pure white; solid, crisp and of good quality.	112
Winter Queen — A medium dwarf, winter variety, slightly earlier than Giant Pascal. Stalks light green, broad, solid and crisp; blanches well to creamy white.	115 to 120
WONDERFUL or GOLDEN PLUME — An early, desirable variety, resembling Golden Self Blanching, but earlier. Well suited to market garden planting and to shipping. Plants of medium height with compact, full heart; blanches readily to golden yellow; of excellent quality.	110 to 115

CELERIAC

Giant Smooth Prague
Known also as turnip-rooted celery. Plants dark green with hollow stalks. Roots smooth, spherical, 2 to 3 inches in diameter; used for flavoring.

CHICORY

Native of Europe

Large Rooted or Magdeburg
Dried roots are roasted and used as a substitute for coffee. Roots 12 to 14 inches long, 2 inches in diameter at top; weigh 16 oz.; tapered; resemble dwarf white sugar beets.

Radichetta or Cicoria Catalogna
Of Italian origin, increasingly popular with market gardeners. An annual, used for early greens; leaves and flower shoots very tender, with faint Asparagus flavor.

Witloof or French Endive
Used extensively for salads. The parsnip shaped roots are reset for forcing in cold frames or greenhouse, and the new leaf growth forms an attractive, compact head, similar to Cos Lettuce with broad tender ribs, having a pleasantly bitter flavor.

CHIVES

Allium Schoenoprasum
A small perennial belonging to the onion family; easily produced from seeds. Leaves used in salads and for flavoring in soups and stews; the plant in flower is also used for decorative purposes.

COLLARDS

Height of plant inches

Georgia or Southern ..... 24 to 36
Plant of the cabbage family, forms a cluster of tender, undulated leaves on a long stem; withstands heat and adverse soil conditions. Grown widely in the Southern States, and used as greens; of excellent quality when cooked.

GEORGIA CABBAGE COLLARDS 24
Said to be a cross between Georgia collards and Charleston Wakefield cabbage; inherits the hardiness of the collards and the heading quality and flavor of the cabbage. Heads can be left on the plants all winter and used as needed. Of Georgia origin and well adapted to the South.

CORN SALAD

Native of Europe, also called Lamb's Lettuce

Large Seeded
A strong growing, large sort, with rounded leaves of grey-green color, with well-marked veins. May be used to advantage with celery stalks as a mixed salad.

SWEET CORN

Native of America

Sweet corn has been a Leader with us for more than seventy years during which time we have originated many of the well-known varieties. Our production program includes the maintenance of excellent strains of standard sorts and the development of new, superior lines.

Through the use of more recent breeding methods for the improvement of Sweet Corn varieties, we have developed through twelve years of controlled pollination a number of inbred lines of high merit. The crossing of these produces hybrids of outstanding vigor, uniformity and productivity. Likewise the top-crossing of inbreds on open-pollinated stocks gives uniformity and yields far in advance of those obtained from standard stocks. Disease resistance is also a vital factor and we can now furnish stocks of some varieties that are highly resistant to Stewart's disease or Bacterial wilt.

The number of days indicated for each variety to develop ears to eating stage represents average trial row readings for many years at our Milford, Connecticut, breeding grounds. Varieties listed in larger letters are, in our judgment, the better and more important ones.

Early White Varieties

	Height of stalk feet	Length of ear inches	Days from planting to eating stage
Alpha — Developed and introduced by Ferry-Morse Seed Co. An extra early dwarf type. Ears 8 to 10 rowed; kernels white, well filled; of good quality.	4½	6	72
EARLY SURPRISE — An outstanding early white sort, our development, bred from Early Mayflower, and introduced in 1927. It surpasses others in ear size combined with extreme earliness. Very desirable for market gardeners for the earliest markets. Ears 8 to 12 rowed, well protected with strong husks. Kernels pure white, tender, and of good quality.	4½ to 5	6½ to 7	72
Extra Early Mayflower — Our development introduced in 1912. A popular early white variety, bred for market garden use. Ears 8 to 12 rowed. Kernels clear white, plump, and tender. Very productive for an extremely early variety; being replaced by Early Surprise.	4½ to 5	6½	74
Mammoth White Cory — A medium early variety, with attractive ears. Desirable for market garden and home use. Ears rather thick, 10 to 12 rowed. Kernels white, sweet, and of good flavor.	4½ to 5	6½ to 7	78
White Early Market — An extremely early variety of same season as Early Surprise. Valuable for earliest markets; stalks often with two ears. Ears 10 to 12 rowed, with strong husk. Kernels clear white, tender, and of good quality.	4 to 4½	6 to 6½	73

Intermediate White Varieties

Alameda — A dependable market garden variety acclimated to and used widely in California. Ears 12 to 16 rowed, well filled at tips, very white and of good quality. Long, close-fitting husks minimize ear worm damage.	5½ to 6	7 to 8	88
Black Mexican — Rightly popular for home and market garden use. Ears 8 rowed. Kernels tender, very sweet; white at eating stage, changing to blue-black at maturity.	6	7 to 7½	88
Early Crosby — A well-known popular variety, used extensively by canners in sections having shorter growing season. Ears 14 to 16 rowed, with snowy white narrow kernels set compactly; tender hull, sweet, and of good flavor.	6	6½	88
HOWLING MOB — A popular, prolific, second early variety, with large ear, for home and market garden. Ears 12 to 16 rowed, thick butts, strong husks with green streamers. Kernels clear white, plump, and of fair quality.	6 to 7	6½ to 8	85
Kendel's Early Giant — A mid-season sort for market garden use. Ears slightly tapered and attractive; 12 to 14 rowed. Kernels broad, white, of good flavor.	6 to 6½	7½ to 8½	88
Mayflower No. 2 — Our introduction. A selection from Early Mayflower resulting in a larger ear and later maturity; stalks frequently bear 2 ears. Ears 10 to 12 rowed, with strong husk and streamer. Kernels medium, white, tender and sweet.	4½ to 5	6½ to 7	83

	Height of stalk feet	Length of ear inches	Days from planting to eating stage
Whipple's Early White ..... An excellent mid-season variety with deep kernel. Desirable for home and market garden. Stalks strong and erect, commonly bearing two ears; ears 14 to 18 rowed, well-filled at tips. Kernels deep, medium narrow, pure white, sweet and tender.	5½ to 7	7 to 8	87

Late White Varieties

CLARK'S EARLY EVERGREEN ..... One of the best known and widely used canning varieties, also desirable for market gardeners. Originated by Everett B. Clark more than 50 years ago. Ears 16 to 20 rowed. Kernels very deep, ivory white, sweet, and tender.	8	7½ to 9	90
COUNTRY GENTLEMAN ..... A late prolific variety of excellent quality, used widely by canners; also desirable for home and market gardens. Stalks often with two ears. Kernels very deep, slender, sweet, with tender hull, and set irregularly without row formation.	7 to 8	7 to 7½	93

Country Gentleman Sweet Corn

A leader in quality among white varieties

	Height of stalk feet	Length of ear inches	Days from planting to eating stage
Early Mammoth — A medium late, large eared type, maturing about a week earlier than Large Late Mammoth; popular with market gardeners. Ears 12 to 16 rowed; kernels medium, very white, and of good quality.	7 to 8	7 to 9	92
Large Late Mammoth — A very late sort with exceptionally large ears. Desirable for home and market garden; stalks with heavy leaves. Ears thick, well-tipped; 14 to 16 rowed. Kernels snowy white, plump, sweet, tender, and of good flavor.	8 to 10	8 to 10	100
Long Island Beauty — Similar to Late Mammoth, but with larger, coarser ear. Particularly popular where extreme ear size is desired. Stalks have coarse leaves; ears thick, 14 to 16 rowed. Kernels large, white, fairly deep, of good flavor. The largest eared variety of Sweet Corn.	9 to 10	9 to 12	100
NARROW GRAIN or MAINE STYLE EVERGREEN — Our own introduction in 1904. Bred for discriminating canners from Stowell's Evergreen by the Everett B. Clark Co.; it is unsurpassed in kernel type in all the Evergreen family. Ears 20 to 24 rowed, small cob. Kernels white, very deep, slender, of tender hull, sweet, and of fine flavor.	8 to 10	7 to 8	95
Ne Plus Ultra or Shoe Peg — Similar to Country Gentleman, but slightly earlier, with smaller ear and finer kernel. Stalks with medium leaves; ears cylindrical, 2 inches thick. Kernels white, deep, very slender; zig-zag, of tender hull, sweet, and of fine flavor.	7	6½ to 7	93
Oregon Evergreen — Similar to Clark's Early Evergreen, but with shorter kernel. Used largely on the Pacific Coast, and particularly in California. Desirable for home and market garden, also for canning; ears medium thick, 14 to 18 rowed. Kernels clear white, medium length, sweet, and of good flavor.	7 to 7½	7½ to 9	93
STOWELL'S EVERGREEN — The best known late variety of Sweet Corn; a stock first grown in 1847 by Nathan Stowell at Burlington, N. J. Used extensively by canners for a standard product; also highly desirable for home and market gardeners. Stalks sturdy and erect; ears 2½ inches thick, uniform, 16 to 20 rowed. Kernels clear white, deep, rather broad, sweet and tender. Holds well in prime condition at eating stage.	8 to 10	8 to 9½	95

Early Yellow Varieties

GOLDEN BANTAM — Introduced by W. Atlee Burpee Company. The best known and most favorably known of all the yellow varieties. Stalks often have 2 ears. Ears 8 rowed; kernels broad, with tender hull, sweet, and of exceptionally fine flavor. Used widely for home gardens, by truckers, and for canning.	5 to 5½	6 to 6½	80
GOLDEN EARLY MARKET — Introduced by Gill Brothers Seed Company. One of the best extra early yellow varieties for home and market garden. Ears have strong husks; 8 to 12 rowed. Kernels golden yellow, medium, tender, sweet, and of good flavor. Very prolific for so early a variety.	5	6 to 7	75

	Height of stalk feet	Length of ear inches	Days from planting to eating stage
Golden Gem or Nugget — Developed by Prof. A. F. Yeager and introduced by the North Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station. The earliest yellow variety; very dwarf, with rather small ear; very valuable to the market gardener in reaching the earliest market. Stalks frequently bear 2 ears; ears 8 rowed. Kernels deep yellow, tender, exceptionally sweet, and of good flavor.	4 to 4½	6	71
Golden Sunshine — An early yellow variety with good sized ear, particularly desirable for market garden use. Four to five days earlier than Golden Bantam. Ears 10 to 12 rowed. Kernels medium broad, golden yellow, sweet, tender, and of good flavor.	5 to 5½	6½ to 7	76
Spanish Gold — An extra early yellow variety developed by Dr. D. F. Jones, and introduced by the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station in 1931. For home garden and first early market. Stalks slender, frequently bearing 2 and 3 ears; ears well filled to the tips. Kernels bright golden yellow, plump, sweet, tender, and of good quality.	5 to 6	6 to 7	72

Intermediate Yellow Varieties

Barden's Wonder Bantam — Introduced by C. S. Clark & Sons. A desirable second early variety with somewhat larger ear and slightly taller stalk than regular Golden Bantam. Ears 8 rowed. Kernels broad, tender, sweet, of good flavor. Desirable for home and market gardens.	5½ to 6	6½ to 7½	82
Burbank Bantam — A second early yellow variety good for home garden and canning. Ears large, rather short with 10 to 14 rows. Kernels medium, tender and of good flavor. Holds up well under adverse weather conditions.	5½ to 6	6	84
GOLDEN BANTAM, IMPROVED 10-14 ROWED — Our development introduced in 1922. A selection from the original strain of Golden Bantam resulting in a larger ear with more rows and greater productivity. Ears 10 to 14 rowed, uniform and attractive. Kernels golden yellow, medium wide, deep, sweet, and of fine flavor; remain tender longer than regular Golden Bantam. Particularly desirable for canners and market gardeners.	5½ to 6	6 to 6½	84
Golden Giant — A mid-season yellow variety, the result of crossing Golden Bantam and Howling Mob; good for home and market garden planting. Ears rather thick at the butt, 12 to 16 rowed. Kernels golden yellow; of fair quality.	7	6½ to 7	88
WHIPPLE'S EARLY YELLOW — Deservedly popular as a large eared second early sort, for home and market garden. Stalks sturdy and erect; ears 12 to 14 rowed, strong husks, well filled at tips. Kernels golden yellow, fairly deep, sweet, and of good flavor.	6½	7 to 7½	84

Late Yellow Varieties

BANTAM EVERGREEN — Also known as Golden Evergreen. Bred by the Everett B. Clark Seed Company and introduced in 1910. A cross of Golden Bantam on Stowell's Evergreen having Evergreen type of ear with 14 to 18 rows. Kernels rich, golden yellow, deep, with tender hull, sweet, and of fine quality. A superior medium late variety excellent for canners and market gardeners.	7 to 8	7 to 8	89

Golden Cross Bantam Sweet Corn

Highly resistant to Stewart's disease and justly popular

	Height of stalk feet	Length of ear inches	Days from planting to eating stage
ASGROW GOLDEN COLONEL	7 to 8	7 to 7½	92

One of our newest developments ready for distribution from 1935 crop. The result of 10 years breeding in crossing White Country Gentleman and Golden Bantam. This new variety is identical in stalk and ear characteristics with regular Country Gentleman except for its golden color. The fine flavor and rich color of the Bantam parent has been retained. Stalks sturdy, often with two ears. Kernels very deep, narrow, tender, arranged irregularly without row formation. This variety is distinct from Golden Cream as it has a much larger, more attractive ear with the typical Country Gentleman kernel pattern.

Garden-Field Varieties

On account of their hardiness these sorts can be planted earlier than the Sweet Corn varieties.

Adams, Extra Early Dwarf	4 to 5	5	75

Widely used in the South for early planting for roasting ears. 12 rowed; white; reasonably tender and sweet when young.

	Height of stalk feet	Length of ear inches	Days from planting to eating stage
Adams, Large Early ..... A hardy variety, resembling Extra Early Adams but larger and later. 12 to 14 rowed; kernels white, fairly sweet and tender at roasting stage.	6½	7 to 8	90
TRUCKERS' FAVORITE ..... Extensively used in the South for roasting ears; also for shipping; ears 12 to 16 rowed. Kernels white, fairly tender, and moderately sweet.	6 to 7	7 to 9	85 to 90

A Block of Inbred Sweet Corn on our Milford, Connecticut, Seed Farms
The ears are covered with bags to prevent cross pollination

HYBRIDS AND TOP-CROSSES

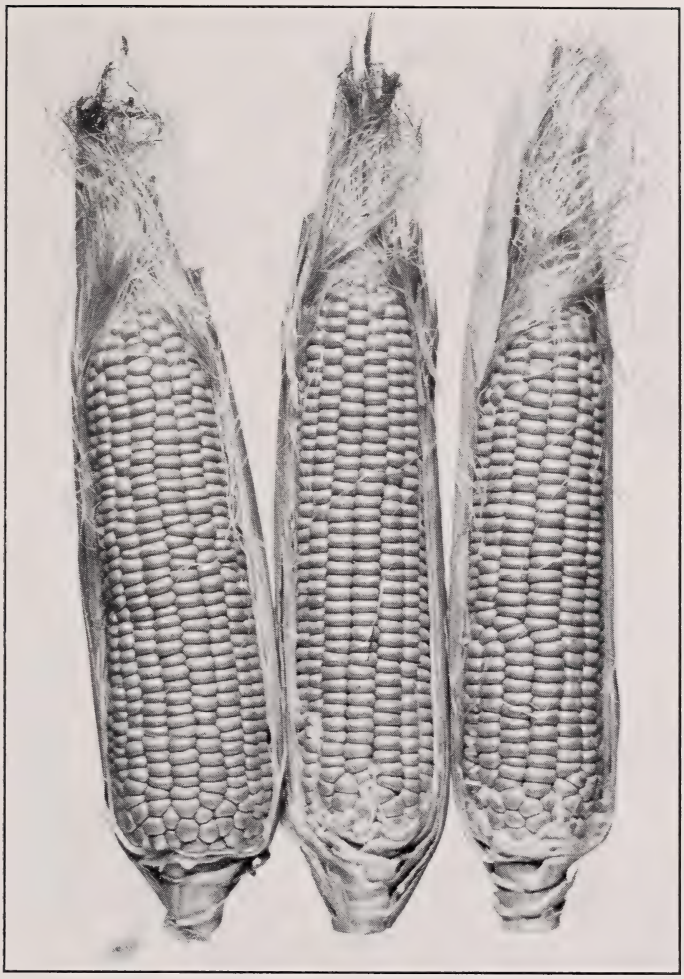
White Varieties

COUNTRY GENTLEMAN HYBRID, 19 x 9 ..... Our introduction developed from crossing inbred lines Asgrow 19 x Asgrow 9. Particularly desirable for canners. Stalks sturdy, upright with ears 3½ to 4 feet from ground. Ears long, cylindrical, well filled at tip. Kernels very fine and deep, tender and of excellent quality.	8½ to 9	8	93
COUNTRY GENTLEMAN HYBRID, 19 x 24 ..... Another Country Gentleman Hybrid of our breeding has a somewhat thicker ear and larger kernel type than Hybrid 19 x 9. Well adapted for canners and gardeners in areas of heavy, rich, soil in the Eastern States. Stalks erect with good foliage and strongly prolific. Ears medium long, slightly tapered, well filled at tip.	8 to 9	7½ to 8	93

	Height of stalk feet	Length of ear inches	Days from planting to eating stage
Crosgreen — A hybrid line developed by crossing Early Crosby on Stowell's Evergreen. Uniform and fairly prolific. Good for canners and truckers in areas of medium length season. Stalks sturdy with heavy foliage. Ears quite large, slightly tapered, 14 to 16 rowed; kernels medium wide and deep, cream white; cob medium.	6 to 6½	7 to 8	86
NARROW GRAIN HYBRID — Developed by crossing inbred lines Asgrow 26 x Asgrow 15. Very uniform and highly desirable for canning. Stalks sturdy, upright with no suckers; leaves wide, dark green. Ears cylindrical with 20 to 22 rows. Kernels medium narrow, deep, tender.	8	7½	94
REDGREEN — Developed by Dr. D. F. Jones and introduced by the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station. A hybrid strain well adapted to truckers' and canners' uses in areas having medium length of season. On account of strong close-fitting husks it is quite resistant to ear worms. Stalks upstanding, frequently develop two ears; foliage reddish green. Ears cylindrical, slender, 12 rowed. Kernels very white, not as deep as Evergreen; cob, small.	9	8 to 8½	95
STOWELL'S EVERGREEN HYBRID, 14 x 5 — Our development from crossing inbred lines Asgrow 14 x Asgrow 5. Received All-American Special Mention for 1934. Highly valuable to market gardeners and canners. Stalks sturdy with close growing upright ears, 4 feet from ground; foliage medium green. Ears very slightly tapered, uniform, with 16 to 18 rows. Kernels white, medium wide, deep; medium cob.	9	9 to 9½	96
TOP-CROSS COUNTRY GENTLEMAN — Developed from crossing mid-western grown open-pollinated Country Gentleman and Inbred 440. Particularly adapted to middle western conditions. Its uniformity in maturity makes it desirable for whole kernel pack. Stalks erect with strong foliage; highly productive. Ears slightly tapered, well filled at tip. Kernels medium fine, deep, tender, of very good quality.	8½ to 9	8	91

Yellow Varieties

ASGROW GOLDEN CANNER — A cross of two outstanding Asgrow inbred lines. Very uniform, vigorous, heavily productive and of excellent quality. Stalks sturdy, upright, free from suckers; leaves wide, deep green. Ears large, nearly cylindrical with 18 to 22 rows. Kernels deep, golden yellow, narrow, sweet and tender. Our development, ready in 1935.	8	7½	94
BANTAM EVERGREEN HYBRID — Our own development from crossing inbred lines Asgrow 24 x Purdue 39. Particularly valuable to truckers and canners. Stalks upright, sturdy, uniform; leaves wide, dark green. Ears cylindrical 14 to 16 rowed. Kernels golden yellow, medium wide and deep, with tender hull, sweet and of excellent quality.	8	8	89



Bantam Evergreen Hybrid Sweet Corn

Notable for high quality among yellow inbred lines

	Height of stalk feet	Length of ear inches	Days from planting to eating stage
GOLDEN CROSS BANTAM ..... Developed by Glenn M. Smith and introduced jointly by the United States Department of Agriculture and Purdue University Agricultural Experiment Station. Well adapted to canners' use and excellent for market gardeners. It is replacing other main crop yellow varieties. Stalks sturdy, with exceptionally broad, vigorous leaves. Ears 10 to 14 rowed, slightly lighter yellow than Golden Bantam. Kernels medium in width and depth. The result of crossing Purdue 39 and Purdue 51. This hybrid is extremely uniform in plant and ear characteristics and in maturity. Highly resistant to Stewart's disease.	6	7½ to 8	88
TOP-CROSS BANTAM ..... Our introduction developed from crossing a drought resistant Golden Bantam and a prepotent inbred. Excellent for canning. Similar in plant characteristics to Golden Cross Bantam but not quite as uniform. Stalks sturdy with vigorous leaves. Ears 10 to 12 rowed; color deep yellow, similar to Golden Bantam. Kernels medium, tender and sweet. Highly resistant to Stewart's disease and very productive.	6	7 to 7½	86

	Height of stalk feet	Length of ear inches	Days from planting to eating stage
TOP-CROSS SPANISH GOLD — A very early stock with considerably longer and more attractive ear than the Spanish Gold parent. Highly resistant to Stewart's disease. Particularly desirable for the home garden and for first early market. Stalks medium with well tipped ears of 10 to 12 rows: kernels golden yellow, sweet, tender and of good quality; a dependable cropper.	6 to 6½	6½ to 7½	74
TOP-CROSS WHIPPLE'S YELLOW — This very uniform intermediate top-cross was developed particularly for home and market garden use. Stalks sturdy with strong foliage: highly resistant to Stewart's disease; ears 12 to 14 rowed, well filled at tip; kernels golden yellow of medium length and good flavor. It is very prolific.	7	7½	84

POP CORN

	Height of stalk feet	Length of ear inches
Golden Queen — Standard yellow variety. The golden yellow kernels are creamy white when popped.	5	8
Japaneses Hulless — Ears chunky; kernels pearl white, pointed; snowy white when popped.	5	4
White Rice — A popular early variety. Kernels translucent pearl white; pointed; attractive clear white when popped.	5 to 6	6 to 8

CRESS

Curled or Pepper Grass
A hardy, quick growing annual, having finely curled, deep green foliage, with pleasing, pungent flavor; excellent for garnishing.

True Water
Perennial aquatic plant, with long stems and quite broad, thick leaves with spicy flavor. Desirable for salads, and attractive as a garnish. Grows along streams and by ponds.

Upland
Dwarf plant with slender stalks, and oval, notched leaves. Desirable for salads.

CUCUMBER

Native of the East Indies

The breeding of new strains and improvement of standard sorts of Cucumbers is carried on at our Colorado and California breeding grounds. Exceptional care is exercised in the isolation of breeding plots to prevent hybridization. The number of days indicates the time required, from planting of seed to develop fruits to first picking of slicers. The time should be reduced several days for small pickles and increased slightly for full grown fruits. The letters "b.s." indicate black spined varieties and "w.s." white spined. Important varieties are listed in larger letters.

	Length of fruit inches	Diameter of fruit inches	Days from planting to picking
Arlington White Spine — Popular among the older early sorts; good for home garden use. Fruits semi-blunt ended, medium green, weigh 1¾ to 2 pounds.	8 to 9	2½	60
Boston Pickling, b. s. — Similar to Green Prolific. Very early, and prolific. An excellent pickling variety. Fruits weigh 1½ pounds; medium green, slightly tapered.	6 to 6½	2½	58

	Length of fruit inches	Diameter of fruit inches	Days from planting to picking
CHICAGO PICKLING, b. s. Most widely used of pickling varieties. Uniform and attractive; also good for slicing. Fruits medium green, square ended; very prolific.	6½	2½	59
CLARK'S SPECIAL or IMPERATOR, w. s. Our own introduction. An outstanding variety for shipping, and for market gardeners. Holds its color and firmness when handled long distances. Fruits weigh 2¼ pounds; handsome, very dark green color; slightly tapered at both ends; flesh crisp and firm; remains edible for long time; very few seeds. Packaged in one pound cloth sealed bags.	8½ to 10	2½	63

Clark's Special Cucumber

Well Bred through Many Generations and a Leader among Shipping Varieties

Davis Perfect, w. s. A desirable mid-season variety for shipping. Fruits dark green, weigh 2 pounds, tapered at both ends; flesh crisp and of good quality.	9 to 10	2½	65
Earligreen, w. s. A selection from Stays Green, resulting in an earlier, slightly shorter strain. Fruits weigh 1¼ pounds, very dark green, nearly cylindrical; very attractive; valuable for early shipping.	6	2¼	58
Early Cluster, b. s. A small, very early pickling sort, with fruits bunched. Fruits weigh 1¼ pounds, chunky, uniform, medium green.	5½ to 6	2½	55
EARLY FORTUNE, w. s. Desirable for shipping and good for slicing. Fruits weigh 1¾ pounds, medium green, slightly tapering. Flesh firm and crisp.	8	2½	64
Early Russian, b. s. Very small, exceptionally early, and prolific. Used largely for pickling. Fruits weigh 1 to 1¼ pounds.	4	2	54

	Length of fruit inches	Diameter of fruit inches	Days from planting to picking
Everbearing, b. s. Small, very early variety, similar to Early Russian; used for early pickles. Fruits weigh 1¼ pounds, chunky. By keeping the fruits picked, it will continue to bear throughout the growing season.	4¼ to 4½	2	55
Extra Long or Evergreen, w. s. An excellent variety for home and market garden. Somewhat similar to Davis Perfect, but larger. Fruits weigh 2¼ pounds; slightly tapered, uniform, dark shiny green.	10 to 11	2½	65
Fordhook Famous, w. s. Largest of the white spine family. Late, prolific, excellent for slicing or for large pickles. Desirable for home garden. Fruits weigh 3¼ pounds; uniform.	12 to 14	3¼	60
Henderson's Perfected White Spine One of the best of the white spine strains. Excellent for home garden, and used widely for shipping; vigorous and productive. Fruits weigh 1¾ to 2 pounds, very dark green, uniform, nearly cylindrical.	7 to 8	2½	60
Improved Long Green, b. s. Standard late variety for home garden; excellent for slicing; hardy and prolific. Fruits weigh 3 to 3½ pounds, deep green, straight, slightly tapered; flesh very white and crisp.	12 to 13	2½ to 3	70
Japanese Climbing, b. s. Distinct climbing sort, used to cover trellises and fences. Fruits weigh 2 pounds; deep green, quite uniform and attractive. The color of ripe fruit is deep russet, traced with netting.	8 to 9	2½	60
Jersey Pickling, b. s. A standard pickling variety. Fruits weigh 1½ pounds; medium green tapered at both ends; uniform and slender.	6 to 8	2 to 2½	63
Klondike, w. s. A desirable medium early variety, fairly productive, used for shipping. Fruits weigh 1½ pounds; dark green, slightly tapered, blocky.	7 to 7½	2½	63
Lemon, b. s. Resembles, somewhat, a lemon; used for pickles and for salads. Fruits nearly round, weigh ⅜ of a pound; rich lemon color, of excellent flavor; crisp. Increasing in favor and usage.	3	2½	65
Longfellow, w. s. Desirable for home garden, and for shipping; also sometimes used for greenhouse forcing. Fruits weigh 2¼ pounds; dark green, uniform, straight and attractive. Practically identical with Vaughan.	12 to 15	2½	70
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION PICKLING, b. s. A highly desirable pickling strain developed at the Michigan Agricultural College in collaboration with the National Pickle Packers' Association. Fruits weigh 1½ pounds; dark green, symmetrical, square ended; resemble Snow's Perfection.	6	2½	56
Snow's Perfection Pickling, b. s. A somewhat smaller sort than Chicago Pickling. Early, prolific, and rightly popular. Fruits weigh 1½ pounds; deep green, strictly square ended, uniform, and attractive. A widely used pickling sort.	5½ to 6	2½	56
STAYS GREEN, w. s. (Black Diamond) A handsome, early, medium sized, prolific variety used extensively in the South for shipping to Northern markets. Fruits weigh 1¼ to 1½ pounds, symmetrical, nearly square ended. Very dark green, holds color and firmness well when shipped long distances.	7 to 8	2⅜	60

Packing and Loading Clark's Special Cucumbers at a Southern Shipping Shed

	Length of fruit inches	Diameter of fruit inches	Days from planting to picking
Vaughan, w. s. Introduced by Vaughan's Seed Store. Particularly desirable among the long, late varieties for home garden or forcing. Fruits weigh 2¾ pounds; dark green, symmetrical and attractive; holds color and crispness well after picking.	12 to 15	2¾	70
West India Gherkin Native of Jamaica, distinct from Cucumber, used for very small pickles. Fruits weigh 3 to 4 ounces; pale green, covered with prickly spines; oval and uniform.	2	1	60
White Wonder, w. s. Popular as a novelty, on account of its color. Fruits weigh 2 pounds; white at all stages of growth; produced in clusters, chunky with rounded ends.	7 to 7½	2½	60
Woodruff's Hybrid, w. s. Valuable for market garden and shipping; a main crop sort, prolific and attractive. Fruits weigh 2¼ pounds; dark green, fairly uniform, with rounded ends.	8 to 10	3	64

DANDELION

Native of Europe

Arlington Thick Leaved or French Broad Leaved
A highly desirable variety; plant rather upright; forms a rosette of large, broad leaves 20 inches across. Leaves are thick and easily blanched; also known as Improved Thick Leaved.

Common French
Low growing type, early and hardy; plants spread 16 to 20 inches, with closely formed center and fairly large, cut leaves.

DILL

Native of Southern Europe

Long Island Mammoth
Plant 2 to 2½ feet high, with finely cut leaves; resembles Fennel. Seeds very flat, have strong, bitter flavor. Used for flavoring pickles or as a condiment.

EGG PLANT

Egg Plant, though a native of India, can be grown successfully in more northerly countries, and is now widely used in America, particularly in the Southern States. It requires 4 to 6 weeks to produce plants for field setting.

	Height of plant inches	Days from setting of plants to marketable fruits
BLACK BEAUTY — Valuable to home gardeners and truckers for early markets. Plants early, with 4 to 5 fruits. The large egg-shaped fruits are smooth, very dark purple, holding well after picking.	24 to 30	81
Florida High Bush — Plants upstanding in growth, bear the fruit off the ground. Fruits elongated, cylindrical; purple. Highly resistant to drought and blight.	28 to 36	85
Long Purple — An extra early sort; fruits, 7 to 8 inches long, 2½ to 3 inches thick; dark purple, smooth and attractive; oblong-oval in shape.	24 to 28	78
New York Improved Spineless — Best known variety for home and market garden. Plants spreading, spineless, bearing 4 to 8 fruits. The broad, oval, black-purple, glossy fruits are slightly larger than Black Beauty.	28 to 32	83

ENDIVE

Endive is a hardy, piquant salad plant, used also for greens. It is a native of the East Indies.

	Days from planting seed to cutting stage
Batavian Broad Leaved — Frequently called Escarolle. Plants 16 inches in diameter; leaves toothed and twisted. Thick ribs form compact heart, which blanches to creamy white. More extensively used than any other variety.	90 to 95
BATAVIAN FULL HEART — An improved strain of Broad Leaved Batavian with larger leaf, broader, thicker head at eating stage, and earlier in maturity. Plants are upstanding in habit of growth. Excellent for market gardeners and shippers.	88 to 90
Green Curled Pancalier — A late sort with large, deeply cut leaves. The crowded foliage, dense at the center, readily blanches itself. The midribs are tinged with rose. Desirable for salads.	95

	Days from planting seed to cutting stage
GREEN CURLED RUFFEC	95
Plants 16 to 18 inches in diameter, tufty and full in center; midrib an inch broad, white, thick, tender, and fleshy; blanches readily. Good fall variety.	
White Curled	100
A very distinct, small sort. Plants 12 to 13 inches in diameter; leaves finely curled, with broad ribs slightly rose tinged. Creamy white at the heart. Handsome in appearance, and of fine flavor; excellent for salads.	

FENNEL

Native of Southern Europe

Florence Fennel or Sweet Anise

Valuable for home and market garden, and for shipping. Plants 30 to 36 inches tall, with broad overlapping leaves forming a bulb-like vegetable at the base of the stem. This bulb, frequently used as celery, is sweet and aromatic.

KALE OR BORECOLE

A member of the Cabbage family, native of Europe

	Height of plant inches	Days from planting to edible stage
DWARF BLUE SCOTCH	16 to 20	55
Plants have wide-spreading, finely curled, blue-green, plume-like leaves. Used as a vegetable, and for ornament. Our pedigreed strain is exceptionally uniform and handsome.		

Dwarf Blue Scotch Kale

A very attractive, purebred stock

Dwarf Green Scotch	16 to 20	55
A hardy sort, similar in habit of growth and appearance to Dwarf Blue Scotch, except for color, which is bright, deep green. Our pedigreed strain is large and very attractive.		
Dwarf Siberian or Sprouts	14 to 18	65
Large and vigorous plants, very spreading. Leaves large, coarse, plain at center, with cut and frilled edges; deep bluish green in color.		

	Height of plant inches	Days from planting to edible stage
Tall Green Curled Scotch ..... Hardy plants with leaves deeply cut; curled at the edges, light green in color; very tender after exposure to frosty weather.	36 to 48	60

KOHL RABI

A member of the Cabbage family

The useful part of Kohl Rabi is the swollen, fleshy, bulb-like stem, formed directly above the ground. It combines the flavors of cabbage and turnip.

	Days from planting to eating stage
Purple Vienna ..... Desirable early variety. Dwarf plants having short green leaves with purple stems and veins. Bulbs globular, purple, with white, tender flesh.	60 to 65
WHITE VIENNA, EARLY FORCING ..... A handsome, early dwarf sort for forcing. Excellent for home and market garden use. Leaves 8 to 10 inches long, with slender stems. Bulbs 2 to 3 inches in diameter; globular, very light green; flesh clear white, tender and crisp.	55 to 60

LEEK

The over-lapping leaves at the base of the Leek plant form a thick neck which is used for soups and stews. Closely related to Garlic, it is said to be a native of Switzerland.

Giant Musselburg
A medium early, hardy variety, with long, thick stem. Leaves broad, deep green.

LARGE AMERICAN FLAG
An early popular sort, with long, rather thick stems; white, and attractive. Leaves large, medium green, drooping backwards.

London Flag
Sometimes called Broad or Long Flag. Stems 8 to 10 inches long, 1½ inches thick; white. Leaves large, dark green, drooping backwards.

Monstrous Carentan
Similar to Large Rouen, but with larger stem; length 6 to 8 inches; 2 to 3 inches thick. Leaves very dark green. Hardy, prolific; desirable for fall and early winter use.

LETTUCE

One of the oldest vegetables, of unknown origin, Lettuce continues to hold its important position, which is due in part to the breeding of better types, and also to refrigerated transportation from the producing areas to all sections of the country. Our stocks are bred for disease resistance, uniformity, and high quality. The number of days represents the time required to develop marketable heads from the planting of seed, under average conditions. However, since the maturity of the New York types varies with weather and growing conditions in the lettuce producing sections of California and Arizona the time required to develop heads indicates comparative earliness rather than exact period of growth. The letters "b. s." indicate black seeded varieties, and "w. s." white seeded. Varieties listed in larger letters are, in our judgment, the most desirable ones.

The Imperial strains and varieties were developed by Dr. Ivan C. Jagger and introduced by the United States Department of Agriculture.

Inspecting and Rating Lettuce Trials at our Milpitas, California, Breeding Farm

Heading or Cabbage Varieties

Days from sowing seed to marketable stage

Big Boston, b. s. 76
Very similar to white seeded Big Boston, but the larger leaves do not form as solid a head.

Big Boston, w. s. 75
In Europe it is known as Trocadero. A very popular variety for cold frame forcing and for outside culture; excellent for shipping limited distances. Head of medium size, and compact, with creamy yellow heart. Leaves smooth, glossy, wavy at the edge. Slightly tinged with reddish brown.

Brown Dutch, b. s. 78
A standard mid-season butter head variety of medium size; dark green overlaid with bronze red. Leaves broad, thick and smooth, with plain edges; head firm with buttery yellow interior of good quality.

California Cream Butter, b. s. 75
Desirable for market garden and for shipping short distances. Heads are large, globular, solid, with golden yellow interior. Leaves large, thick, dark green, tinged and spotted with brown; of excellent quality.

Crisp as Ice or Hartford Bronze Head, b. s. 74
A popular sort for the home garden. Forms a compact, medium sized head, well blanched, and of delicate flavor. Leaves thick and crumpled; deep green overlaid with dark brown, giving the plant a bronze appearance.

Denver Market, w. s. 78
A standard sort in America and Europe. Heads medium sized, conical, crisp, of good quality. Leaves light green, much crumpled, and coarsely fringed on the edges.

HANSON or NONPAREIL, w. s. 80
A popular, standard variety for home garden and for truckers; hardy and sure heading. Heads large, globular, compact, tender and sweet; leaves large and broad, curly with fringed edges, light yellowish green. Good for midsummer planting.

Iceberg, w. s. 84
Very desirable for home garden and for truckers serving local markets. A large, late variety with wavy, fringed, light green leaves, tinged at the edges with brown. Heads compact, crumpled, crisp and sweet; white interior. Quite different from the shipping variety, New York, which is often called Iceberg by produce shippers and handlers.

Days from sowing seed to marketable stage

Malta or Early Drumhead, w. s. 67
A standard variety, with large, curled head. Leaves are medium dark green, blistered, with straight edges. Cabbage-like heads are somewhat coarse, but brittle and of good quality.

May King, w. s. 63
An extremely early, heading sort, for earliest outside planting, and for greenhouse forcing. Leaves yellowish green, tinged with brown at edges. Head small, compact, with golden yellow interior, and buttery flavor; of fine quality.

Mignonette, b. s. 67
A very early home garden variety, crisp, small and compact. Leaves much crumpled, frilled, medium brown, with a dark greenish tinge. Heads round, hard, with well blanched, white heart; of good quality.

A 140-Acre Field of Imperial D Lettuce Grown from Our Stock

NEW YORK, WONDERFUL or LOS ANGELES, w. s. 80
The outstanding shipping variety, known in all markets. Commonly called Iceberg by the produce trade. A large, curled, heading lettuce, with dark green leaves which are slightly curled on the edges. Heads are well blanched, sweet, tender, and of excellent quality. Our special strain is noted for large size of solid heads.

NEW YORK NO. 12, w. s. 77
Developed and introduced by Pieters-Wheeler Seed Company. A widely used strain of New York, well adapted to mid-season maturity, as it stands heat well. Plant and head lighter green than New York, with fewer outer leaves, and several days earlier; large, compact, uniform and attractive.

New York No. 515, w.s. 75
An early variety well adapted to summer and early fall production; resistant to tip burn; slightly darker green than Imperial F with somewhat more prominent ribs. Heads medium large, compact, attractive; an improvement on New York No. 12.

Number 41, w. s. 80
Introduced by Ferry-Morse Seed Co. A medium early variety with good wrapper leaves. Heads medium large and uniform. Adapted to fall and winter use.

Imperial No. 2, w. s. 83
A strain of New York type with larger head than the regular stock of this variety; bred for resistance to brown blight; leaves large somewhat ribby. Used for winter crop and under cool weather conditions forms solid heads; too rough and loose in warm weather.

Days from sowing seed to marketable stage

Imperial No. 2-50, w. s. 80
A selection from Imperial No. 2, a few days earlier in season; heads slightly smaller but solid and attractive; used for winter crop as it will not stand high temperatures.

Imperial No. 3, w. s. 83
A strain of New York type, resistant to brown blight, with very large heads and large, heavily ribbed, loosely folded covering leaves. Adapted to winter maturity in Imperial Valley, California. Used in limited way.

Imperial No. 6, w. s. 83
Originated from a single plant; this strain is particularly well adapted to mid-winter maturity; heads well in cold weather; resists frost well. Heads oval on top, medium large, with tightly folded covering leaves; inclined to form suckers in warm weather; leaves somewhat ribby.

A Head of Imperial F Lettuce

An important shipping variety

Imperial No. 13, w. s. 83
A strain of New York type, resistant to brown blight. Valuable for planting in Imperial Valley, California. Resembles Imperial No. 3, but the heads are slightly smaller, more solid and somewhat pointed. Leaves heavy, dark green, with large center rib; interior white, crisp, and sweet.

Imperial No. 152, w. s. 80
Resistant to brown blight, similar to Imperial F, well adapted for early fall planting in Imperial Valley and Arizona, and dependable in heading. Heads medium large, solid, attractive.

Imperial No. 615, w. s. 86
Bred from Imperial No. 152 but somewhat later; resistant to brown blight; does not develop suckers. Well adapted to winter cropping in Imperial Valley, California and Arizona. Heads medium large, solid and firm.

White Boston Lettuce

An important market garden and shipping variety along Eastern Seaboard

	Days from sowing seed to marketable stage
Imperial F, w. s. Resistant to brown blight and partially resistant to mildew. Extensively used as a summer variety in the cooler valleys of California and in mountain areas of other states; does well under varying weather conditions. Heads large, solid and attractive; an excellent shipper.	83
Imperial D, w. s. Similar to Imperial F in being resistant to brown blight and partially resistant to mildew. Good for fall planting in the warmer areas. Heads large, firm, somewhat coarse, of good quality.	83
Salamander, b. s. Also called Black Seeded Tennisball. One of the most popular of American varieties. Leaves medium green, crumpled, straight on the borders. Head of medium size, round, solid, with buttery interior of excellent quality. A dependable header under various weather conditions.	72
Shotwell's Brown Head, b. s. Very similar to Crisp as Ice, but with slightly lighter brown color.	74
TENNISBALL, b. s. Same as Salamander. A dependable header under varying growing conditions. Heads medium sized, round, firm, and buttery; leaves medium green, broad, and crumpled; of excellent quality.	72
Tennisball, w. s. Also known as Boston Market. Distinctly a forcing variety, with medium sized, solid, round head; interior buttery, and of delicate flavor; leaves crumpled and blistered, medium green, lightly tinged with brown. One of the oldest American varieties.	70
Wayahead, w. s. A first early, excellent variety for home gardens, as it heads well under varying conditions. Head small, medium green, with few outer leaves, solid and attractive; interior golden yellow and of good flavor. Outer leaves crumpled and blistered.	63

Days from sowing seed to marketable stage

WHITE BOSTON or UNRIVALLED, w. s. 76
Similar to white seeded Big Boston, but with leaves slightly lighter green and free from a brown tint; heart buttery, yellow; of excellent quality. Highly desirable for nearby markets.

White Summer Cabbage, w. s. 70
One of the oldest American varieties. A medium green butter heading sort, with crumpled leaves, and well blanched, creamy heart; round, solid, and of good flavor. Desirable for home garden and truckers; also for forcing. Quite similar to Hubbard's Market.

Loose Leaved Varieties

Boston Curled, b. s.
One of the first varieties used in the United States; non-heading, medium green, very curly and crisp. Similar to Grand Rapids, except darker in color. Medium in season, and probably the most fringed of any variety.

Chicken Lettuce, w. s.
A hardy, tall growing, dark green variety, producing the largest amount of leaves of any lettuce; grown entirely for poultry and rabbit feed.

GRAND RAPIDS, b. s.
One of the most popular loose leaved varieties. Excellent for early planting outside, and for greenhouse forcing. Plants erect and compact; leaves light green, broad, wavy, curly, and heavily fringed at the edges. A handsome sort; very tender and sweet when grown under glass.

PRIZE HEAD, w. s.
An early non-heading sort, very desirable for home garden use. Plants of medium size, crisp and tender; color light brown on a medium green base; leaves crumpled and highly frilled at the edges; of excellent flavor.

Simpson's Curled, b. s.
A popular early non-heading variety, large and compact, with broad yellowish green leaves, crumpled and frilled on the edges; crisp and very tender. Reliable in cropping, it is used extensively in home and market gardens.

SIMPSON'S EARLY CURLED, w. s.
Sometimes called Early Curled Silesia. Probably the most widely used of all varieties for home gardens. Early, hardy, and dependable; non-heading, with large crumpled, frilled leaves, forming a compact bunch at the center of the plant; color light green; tender, sweet, and of excellent quality.

Cos or Romaine

Cos varieties are distinct from other sorts of lettuce and on account of thick leaves with thick, brittle midrib, are frequently called celery lettuce.

Dark Green, w. s.
A medium large, self-closing sort, with well blanched, loaf shaped head of tender quality; leaves very dark green, slightly crumpled. Used increasingly by market gardeners.

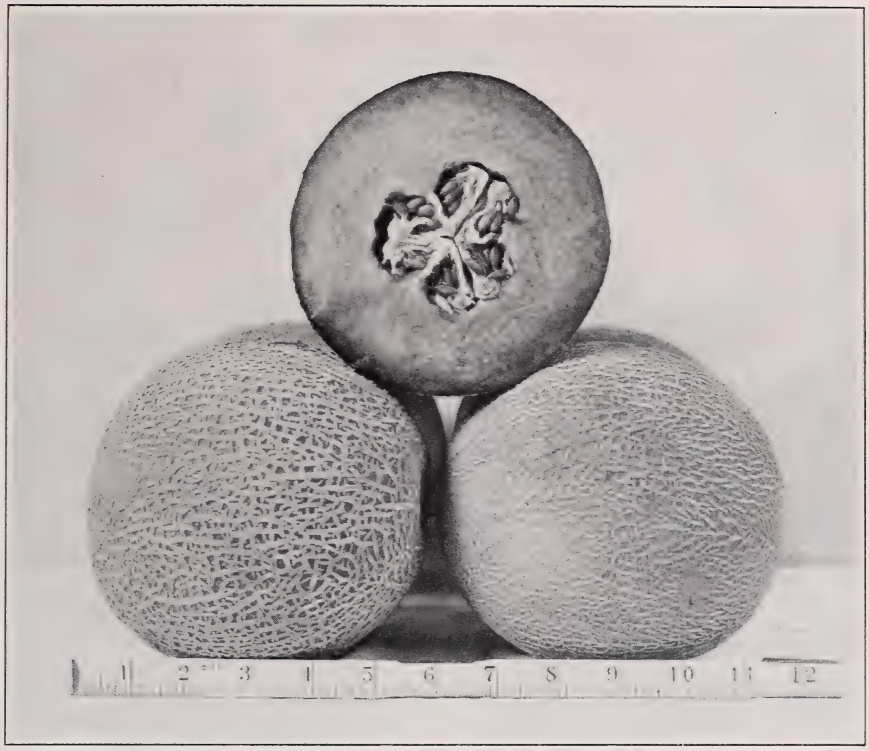
WHITE PARIS or TRIANON, w. s.
Widely used for greenhouse planting, as well as by home gardeners and truckers. A medium large self-folding sort, with medium dark green, erect, smooth, concave leaves. Head compact, solid, loaf shaped, with greenish white, well blanched interior; crisp, sweet, tender, and of excellent flavor.

MUSK MELON AND CANTALOUPE

One of the oldest cultivated vegetables, native of Central Asia. The time of maturity for the different varieties is based on average results obtained from plantings in Colorado.

Green Fleshed Varieties

	Length inches	Diameter inches	Days from planting to picking
Baltimore or Acme — Medium early, small type, largely superseded by more desirable sorts. Fruits oblong, with distinct neck at stem end; weigh 3½ pounds, prominently ribbed and densely netted. Flesh green, juicy and of good quality.	7½	5	90
Bottomley — An early variety similar to Knight. Heavily netted, distinctly ribbed, oblong in shape; flesh green, very sweet; prolific, and more disease resistant than many other sorts.	6	4½	84
Eden Gem — This variety is sometimes termed a Gold-lined Rocky Ford. Slightly oval shape, weighs 2½ pounds; heavily covered with fine netting, and without ribs. Flesh green, tinted yellow at center; excellent quality, and a good shipper.	5	5	88
Extra Early Hackensack — A well-known first early sort for home garden and truckers for local markets. Fruits large, globular, flattened; weigh 2½ pounds; heavily ribbed, with coarse netting. Flesh green, thick, of fine quality.	6	7	80
Knight — Very early in season, and a good shipper; also planted by market gardeners as a first early variety. Fruits oblong, weigh 2 pounds; skin deep green, changing to golden yellow at maturity; heavily netted, with distinct ribs. Flesh juicy and sweet, medium green, shading to pink at center.	6	4½	82
Large Hackensack — A very large type, used principally for home gardens and local markets. Fruits somewhat flattened, weigh 7 pounds; prominently ribbed with little netting. Flesh thick, juicy, sweet; green in color.	6½	8	88
Montreal Market or Green Nutmeg — Popular with Canadian market gardeners. Fruits very large, globular, flattened at ends; weigh 7 to 8 pounds; medium green, deeply ribbed and heavily netted. Flesh very thick, green, juicy and sweet.	7 to 8	8 to 9	94
Pollock 10-25 — An excellent shipping variety of Rocky Ford strain. Fruits nearly round, weigh 2½ pounds; show no ribbing, and densely covered with heavy grey netting. Flesh thick, deep salmon at center with green tone near the rind; sweet and spicy.	6	5½	93
ROCKY FORD or NETTED GEM — Probably the most widely known of all cantaloupes. Used for shipping, and by market gardeners. Fruits are small, nearly round, weigh 2½ pounds; with no ribs, and heavily covered with hard grey netting; flesh thick, green in color, with gold tinge at the center; juicy, delicious, and of fine quality.	5½	5	92



Texas Cannon Ball Cantaloupe

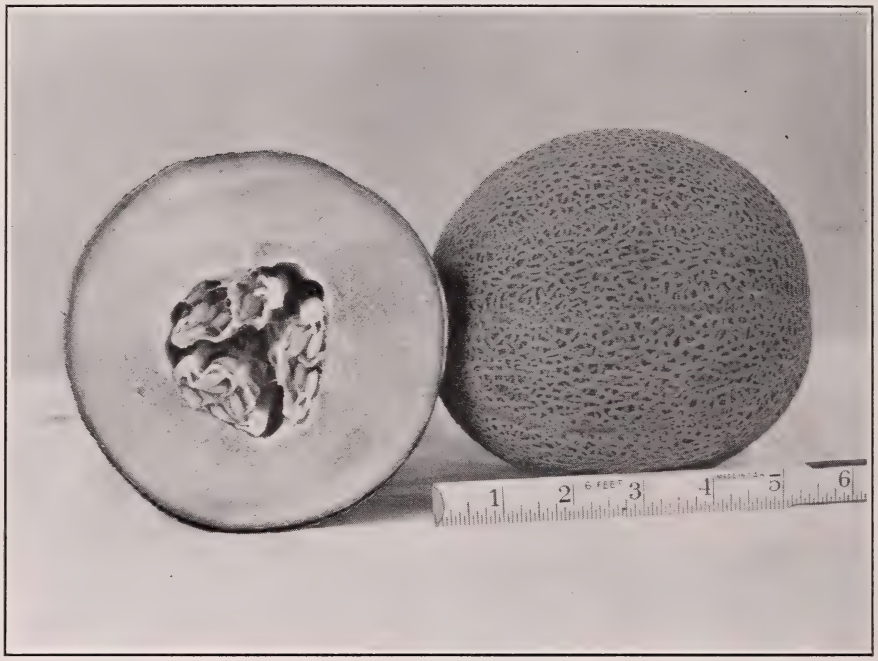
Prolific and a good shipper

	Length inches	Diameter inches	Days from planting to picking
Texas Cannon Ball — A heavy cropping melon of the Rocky Ford type, but somewhat larger. Fruits perfectly round, weigh 3 to 3½ pounds, heavily netted, without ribs; a good shipper. Flesh green, extremely thick; seed cavity very small.	6	6	94

Orange or Salmon Fleshed Varieties

Banana — Resembles a banana in shape. Fruits smooth and slender, weigh 6 to 7 pounds; flesh pronounced salmon, of banana-like flavor. Good for late planting in the South.	14 to 20	4 to 5	100
BENDER'S SURPRISE — An improved Surprise, similar to Tip Top. Fruits oblong, with full rounded ends; weigh 7 pounds; coarse netting, distinctly ribbed; skin hard and greenish yellow at maturity; flesh bright salmon; of delicious quality and a good shipper.	8	6	95
Burrell's Gem — This variety is also known as Ordway Pink Meat and Defender. Fruits oblong, weigh 3 pounds; heavily netted and distinctly ribbed; outer color deep green till maturity; flesh thick, orange-salmon, of excellent quality; a standard shipping variety.	6	4	95
Emerald Gem — One of the best early varieties for home and market garden planting. Globular in shape, slightly flattened, weight 2 pounds; distinctly ribbed, with slight netting; outer color emerald green turning yellowish at maturity. Flesh very thick, with exceptionally small seed cavity; deep rich salmon color, sweet and delicious; not a shipper.	4½	5½	85

	Length inches	Diameter inches	Days from planting to picking
Fordhook — A good medium sized melon for home garden and nearby markets; round, flattened at the ends; weighs 2½ pounds. Outer color deep emerald green; flesh thick, orange-yellow, juicy, sweet and spicy.	5	6½	88
HALE'S BEST — An outstanding, early shipping Cantaloupe. Planted extensively in melon producing sections of the West and South, for early shipping. Fruits oval; inconspicuous ribbing with heavy netting. Flesh extremely thick, salmon-orange, sweet and of very fine quality.	6½	5	85



Hale's Best Cantaloupe

An outstanding early shipping variety

HONEY ROCK — Also known as Sugar Rock. A recent introduction which has won wide favor. Fruits nearly round, medium, weigh 4 pounds. Skin grey-green, covered with a coarse netting. Flesh thick, juicy, orange-salmon, with fine flavor. Good for home use, and for shipping to nearby markets.	6	5½	90 to 95
Hoodoo or Hearts of Gold — Grown extensively by market gardeners, likewise a good shipping type. Fruits practically round, weigh 2 pounds, distinctly ribbed, deep green, covered with fine grey netting. Flesh very thick, deep golden salmon; tender, juicy, sweet and aromatic.	6	6	94
Imperial 50-15 — Developed by Dr. Ivan C. Jaggar of the United States Department of Agriculture and Dr. G. W. Scott of the University of California. Used largely in Imperial Valley, California. Highly resistant to mildew. Similar to Hale's Best but not quite as large or uniform and somewhat later. Fruits approaching round, with indistinct ribbing and heavy netting. Flesh thick, salmon-orange, sweet and of good quality.	6	5	90

	Length inches	Diameter inches	Days from planting to picking
IMPROVED PERFECTO — Outstandingly desirable for shipping, also for market gardeners; a good cropper. Fruits nearly round, weigh 2½ pounds, completely covered with hard grey netting; without ribs. Flesh very thick with extremely small seed cell; deep salmon color; fine grained, juicy and sweet.	6	5½	92
Osage or Miller's Cream — Excellent for home and market garden use for local markets; not a good shipper. Fruits oblong, weigh 6 pounds; exterior very dark green, deeply ribbed, covered with slight grey netting. Flesh exceptionally thick, rich orange-salmon; tender, sweet, and of distinct flavor.	7	6	95
Paul Rose — Of Osage type, but earlier and smaller. Fruits oval, weigh 2½ pounds; deep green, ribbed, sparsely netted. Flesh thick, of rich salmon color; seed pocket very small and triangular shaped; of excellent quality.	5 to 6	5 to 5½	90
Pearl Pink Meat — A splendid prolific mid-season variety for shipping. Fruits oval, weigh 2½ pounds; skin hard, dark green, slightly ribbed; heavily netted. Flesh rich orange, ripening well to the rind; sweet, juicy, and of spicy flavor.	5	4½	94
TIP TOP — A splendid variety for home and market garden use for local markets. Fruits large, slightly oval, weigh 6 to 7 pounds; skin pale green, turning to yellow at maturity; distinctly ribbed and slightly netted; flesh bright salmon, sweet and delicious; similar in type to Bender's Surprise and Milwaukee Market.	7 to 8	6 to 7	90

Winter Varieties

Cassaba, Golden Beauty — Of tropical origin, grown largely in the hotter sections of California. Stands up well for shipping long distances. Fruits medium large, globe shaped; weight 6 pounds; outer color golden yellow; surface wrinkled, tough. Flesh white, luscious and spicy.	8	6 to 8	110 to 115
Honey Ball — A cross between Honey Dew and Texas Cannonball. Excellent for home and market garden use, as well as shipping. Fruits round, weigh 3½ pounds, yellowish white; smooth, with finely traced netting. Flesh grey-green, juicy, with sweet distinctive flavor.	5	5	105
Honey Dew — A distinct type of recent introduction, probably of African origin, grown largely in Southern California and other semi-tropical regions; an excellent shipper and keeper. Fruits large, globular, weigh 5 to 7 pounds. Surface smooth, hard, with practically no netting; creamy white. Flesh light emerald green, thick, ripening to the rind; juicy and tender, with a distinctive sweetness not found in other melons.	9	8½	112
IMPERIAL NO. 60 HONEY DEW — Highly resistant to mildew. Developed by Dr. Ivan C. Jaggar of the United States Department of Agriculture and Dr. G. W. Scott of the University of California, for use in mildew infested areas. Similar to regular Honey Dew but not as uniform in size; some fruits smaller and show slight netting; flesh light emerald green.	8½	8	110
Persian — A late, slow growing variety of tropical origin, gaining in favor; grown largely in California. Fruits globular; rind very dark green, well netted. Flesh thick, orange-pink in color; of distinct, delicious flavor; weighs about 10 pounds.	11	9 to 10	110

WATER MELON

Native of Africa

The number of days represents the time required to produce full grown fruits in the seed growing sections.

	Weight pounds	Days from planting to marketable fruits
Alabama Sweet — A medium early sort, good for shipping. Fruits large, oblong with rather thin but tough rind; medium green with deeper green mottled stripes. Flesh bright red, fine grained, sweet; seeds creamy white.	25	85 to 90
COLE'S EARLY or HARRIS' EARLY — A leading first early variety for home garden and truckers to local markets; reasonably productive, and particularly desirable for planting in the North. Fruits medium sized, short, oval, with alternate dark and light green stripes; tender rind. Flesh pink-red, of good flavor; seeds black.	20	75 to 80
Dixie — An older mid-season sort, noteworthy for keeping quality; a good shipper. Fruits medium, oblong, light green with dark stripes; rind thin but very strong. Flesh bright red, and of good flavor; seeds black.	25	85
Excel — Good for shipping. Fruits 18 to 20 inches long, dark green indistinctly striped with lighter green; rind tough. Flesh deep red, crisp, of fine flavor and free from hard core; seeds white with black tips.	35 to 45	90 to 93
Florida Favorite — A second early sort, popular in the South with home and market gardeners, and for shipping to nearby markets. Fruits long, medium large; dark green skin with faint lighter green stripes; rind moderately tough. Flesh deep red, of excellent flavor; seeds white.	25	80 to 85
GEORGIA RATTLESNAKE — Also called Gypsy. A productive main crop variety grown extensively in the South for shipping. Fruits large, elongated, grey-green, with irregular very dark green stripes; rind very tough. Flesh bright scarlet, sweet, and of good quality; seeds dull white with black tips.	25 to 30	88 to 90
Golden Honey — Also known as Golden Ice Cream. Excellent for home gardens and truckers to nearby markets. Fruits chunky, nearly round, medium sized, light green with mottled darker green stripes; rind brittle. Flesh amber-yellow, crisp and delicious, free from stringy sections; seeds brown.	20	88 to 90
Halbert's Honey — Similar to Kleckley's Sweet, but somewhat longer; desirable for home and market gardens, but not for shipping. Fruits long, cylindrical, with blunt ends, slightly ridged, dark green; rind very tender. Flesh bright red, and exceptionally sweet; seeds white with blackish tips.	30	85
Hungarian Honey — A small mid-season sort for home garden use. Fruits nearly round, medium dark green, mottled and veined with a darker shade; rind thin. Flesh bright red, ripening clear to the rind, sweet, and of fine quality; seeds brown and small.	12 to 15	85 to 90
Irish Grey — A late sort, exceptionally good for shipping; quite productive. Fruits large, oblong, smooth, light grey tinged with green; rind tough and hard. Flesh very bright red, and firm; seeds white.	25 to 30	90

	Weight pounds	Days from planting to marketable fruits
King and Queen — Of Russian origin; sometimes called a winter variety, on account of its exceptional keeping quality, extending over several months; an excellent shipper. Fruits small, nearly round, creamy white with faint irregular pale green stripes; rind tough. Flesh deep red, very firm and of fine quality; seeds small and very black.	15	90
KLECKLEY'S SWEET or MONTE CRISTO — Similar to Halbert's Honey. An excellent medium early variety, especially desirable for home garden use and for truckers serving local markets. It will not stand shipping long distances. Fruits large, cylindrical, dark bluish green, with thin, tender rind. Flesh bright red, tender, and extremely sweet; seeds white.	30 to 40	85
KLONDIKE — An early sort, very popular in California and other Western States with home gardeners; also highly desirable for shipping. In eating quality it has no equal. Fruits oblong, slightly tapering to the blossom end, medium size, with slight ribs; solid dark green; rind medium hard. Flesh bright deep red, very sweet and tender; seeds small, black and white.	20 to 25	80 to 82
Striped Klondike — An early garden and shipping variety similar to regular Klondike but with irregular dark green stripes. Fruits oblong, of medium size, rind medium hard. Flesh bright red, sweet and crisp; seeds small, striped, varying in color from white to black. Not equal in quality to the original Klondike.	20 to 25	80 to 82
Long Light Icing or Grey Monarch — A mid-season, very productive variety, well adapted for home markets. Fruits large, cylindrical, with blunt ends; light grey-green, faintly mottled with darker green. On account of a thin, tender rind, it is not a good shipper. Flesh red; seeds white.	25	85
Peerless — Very similar to Ice Cream. An early sort, well adapted for home gardens in the North, but not a good shipper. Fruits short, oblong, medium green, with fine veining; rind thin, tender. Flesh bright red, very sweet; seeds white, with occasional darker tip.	20 to 25	80 to 85
Phinney's Early — Desirable for home gardeners and local truckers; second early; a sure cropper. Fruits oblong, with mottled striping in two shades of green; rind thin and brittle. Flesh quite distinct pinkish red, crisp; seeds white, with black tips.	20	85
Round Light Icing — Similar to Long Light Icing, except in shape of fruit; a mid-season sort for home and market gardens. Fruits oval-round, very uniform, light green with indistinct veining of darker green; rind thin and tender. Flesh light red, of excellent quality; seeds white.	20	85
Schochler — An exceptionally large, main crop, shipping variety, originated in Texas. Fruits very long, large, dark green, with very faint stripes; rind hard and tough. Flesh rich red, fine grained, of good quality.	40 to 50	90
STONE MOUNTAIN — Also called Dixie Bell. A high quality shipping variety, recently introduced, and already popular in Northern markets; also highly desirable for garden planting. Fruits very large, oval-round with blunt ends; dark green with tough rind. Flesh rich scarlet, fine grained and sweet; seeds white with black tips.	30 to 50	90

	Weight pounds	Days from planting to marketable fruits
Sweet Heart — A popular mid-season sort for gardens, and for shipping. Fruits very large, nearly round, light green with fine veining of darker green; rind tough and elastic. Flesh pink-red; of good quality; seeds black.	30 to 40	90
Texas Sweet — Similar to Tom Watson but of finer quality. Fruits large, oblong, medium green, with irregular light grey-green stripes; rind thin but strong. Flesh blood-red, uniform, exceptionally fine in texture and flavor; seeds small, dark brown.	25 to 40	90 to 95
Thurmond Grey — Similar to Irish Grey, but having larger fruits, this variety has made a strong place for itself among shipping sorts; highly resistant to disease. Fruits large, uniform, cylindrical, grey-green with faint veining; rind exceptionally tough. Flesh deep red, of excellent quality; seeds brown.	30 to 40	90
TOM WATSON — The outstanding shipping melon; similar in outside appearance to Kleckley's Sweet. Fruits very large, uniform, cylindrical; with deep green, faintly veined, tough and elastic rind. Flesh bright red, firm, somewhat coarse; of good flavor; seeds brown, spotted with white.	30 to 40	90 to 95
WONDERMELON — A recent introduction, sometimes known as Improved White Seeded Kleckley's Sweet. Excellent for home and market garden, but not adapted to shipping long distances. Fruits large, cylindrical, with slight ribbing, dark glossy green; very attractive, with thin rind. Flesh deep red, juicy and sweet; seeds broad and white.	30 to 50	85 to 88
Citron, Green Seeded — Also known as Colorado Preserving Citron. Used only for preserving; extremely productive. Fruits round, with alternate dark and light green striping. Flesh white and solid; seeds quite heavy, smooth, glossy green.	10 to 12	95 to 98
Citron, Red Seeded — Practically identical with Green Seeded Citron, except slightly smaller, and with bright red seeds. Used for preserving.	10 to 12	95 to 98

MUSTARD

Some varieties of mustard are extensively used for greens in the South, and others for the manufacture of ground mustard from the seeds. The plant is native to Europe.

Black or Brown
A distinctly pungent sort, with yellow-green, broad, oblong, toothed leaves; seed reddish brown. Seeds used for preparing ground mustard.

Chinese Broad Leaved
Plant medium large, vigorous; leaves large, oblong, medium green, toothed at the edges; seed reddish brown.

Elephant's Ear
Also called New Chinese. A large, vigorous growing sort, with extremely large, deep green, fairly smooth leaves, 9 to 10 inches long, and 6 inches wide; of mildly pungent flavor; seed reddish brown.

Florida Broad Leaved
Large, upright growing plant; leaves exceptionally large and thick, bright green; smooth with toothed edges, and white midribs. Seed reddish brown.

FORDHOOK FANCY or OSTRICH PLUME
A handsome, upright growing, mild variety, slow to bolt seed stalks; leaves bright green, plume-like, and deeply fringed on the edges; excellent for salads; seed reddish brown.

SOUTHERN GIANT CURLED
The best known and most popular sort for greens. Leaves long and wide, light green, tinged with yellow, heavily crumpled and curled at the edges. Seed small, reddish brown. Used widely in the South.

Mustard Spinach or Tendergreen
A quick growing type of Oriental origin, particularly desirable for the South. Leaves oblong, broad, fairly smooth, with light green center ribs; slow to seed, resistant to heat and drought; combines flavors of mustard and spinach.

White London
A rapid growing upright plant which quickly goes to seed. Leaves small, dark green, smooth, deeply cut. The large light yellow seeds are used largely for ground mustard.

OKRA OR GUMBO

Okra, native of South America, thrives best in warm climates, and is well adapted to the Southern States.

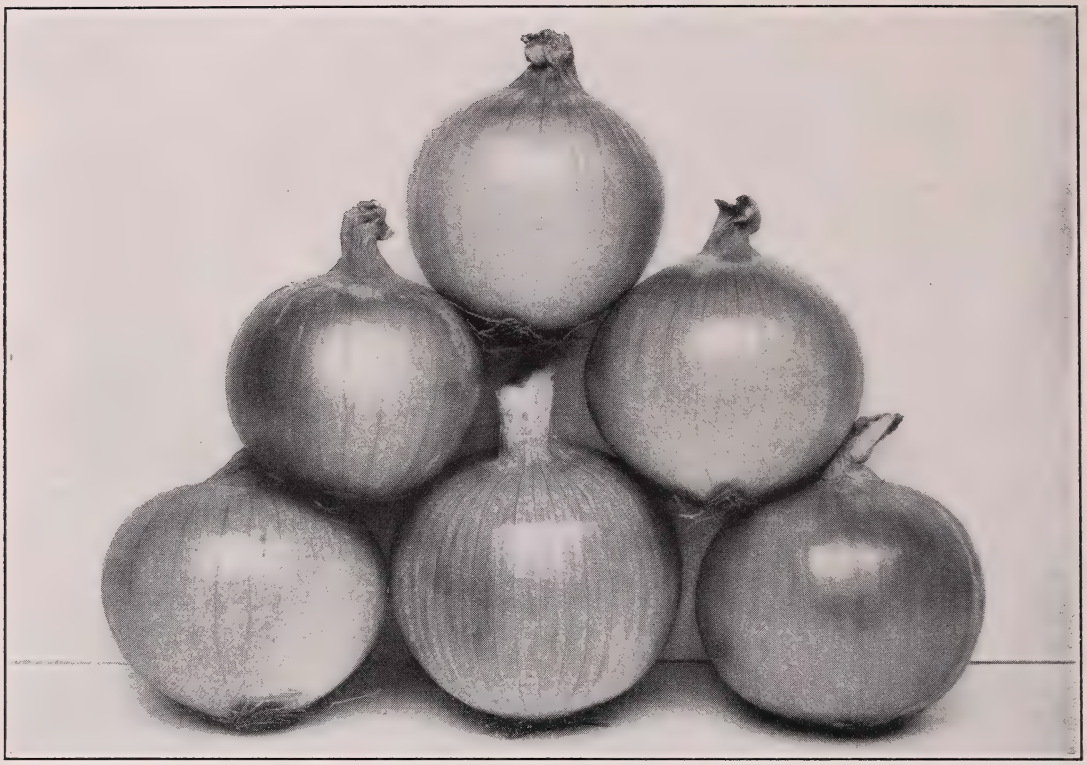
	Height of plant feet
Dwarf Green — An early dwarf growing sort, with dark green, fluted, pointed pods, 4 to 5 inches long; quite prolific.	3
PERKINS' MAMMOTH — A medium early, productive sort. Pods bright, deep green, 7 to 8 inches long; slender, meaty, tapered, and ribbed. A valuable market and canning variety.	3½ to 4½
White Velvet — Plants early, prolific; pods ivory white, 6 to 7 inches long, meaty, tender; smooth, and pointed, excellent for home garden.	3 to 3½

ONION

The Onion plant is native of Western Asia

For 77 years we have produced Onion seed for the critical trade of America. The outstanding depth of color, the tough clinging skins with consequent exceptional keeping quality, and the uniformity in trueness to type-shape are factors which make our selected stocks superior. Planting stocks are renewed each year from parent lines produced on our breeding grounds. The varieties listed in large type are, in our judgment, the most important sorts. The number of days indicates the time from planting of seed to maturity of bulbs under mid-west and eastern growing conditions.

	Days from planting seed to marketable bulbs
Ailsa Craig — Bulbs very large, elongated globe, light straw-colored; firm and mild. Used more in Great Britain than in America.	105
Australian Brown — A standard variety noted for keeping quality and peculiar chestnut brown color. Bulbs deep-flat or semi-globular in shape; flavor very strong, and flesh cooks rather dark. Used largely for sets.	100
CLARK'S EARLY YELLOW — A very early semi-globular variety, maturing ahead of Yellow Globe Danvers. Bulbs medium size with thick skins; rich yellow in color; productive, and a good keeper; valuable on account of its earliness in escaping thrips damage.	96
CLARK'S YELLOW GLOBE — An outstanding Yellow Globe onion, dependable in cropping, medium late, hardy, an excellent keeper; extensively used for shipping and storing. Bulbs medium sized, spherical, clear yellow, firm and solid with tough clinging skins. Flesh white, with slight yellow tone. Rated by critical buyers as the standard of high quality.	114



Clark's Yellow Globe

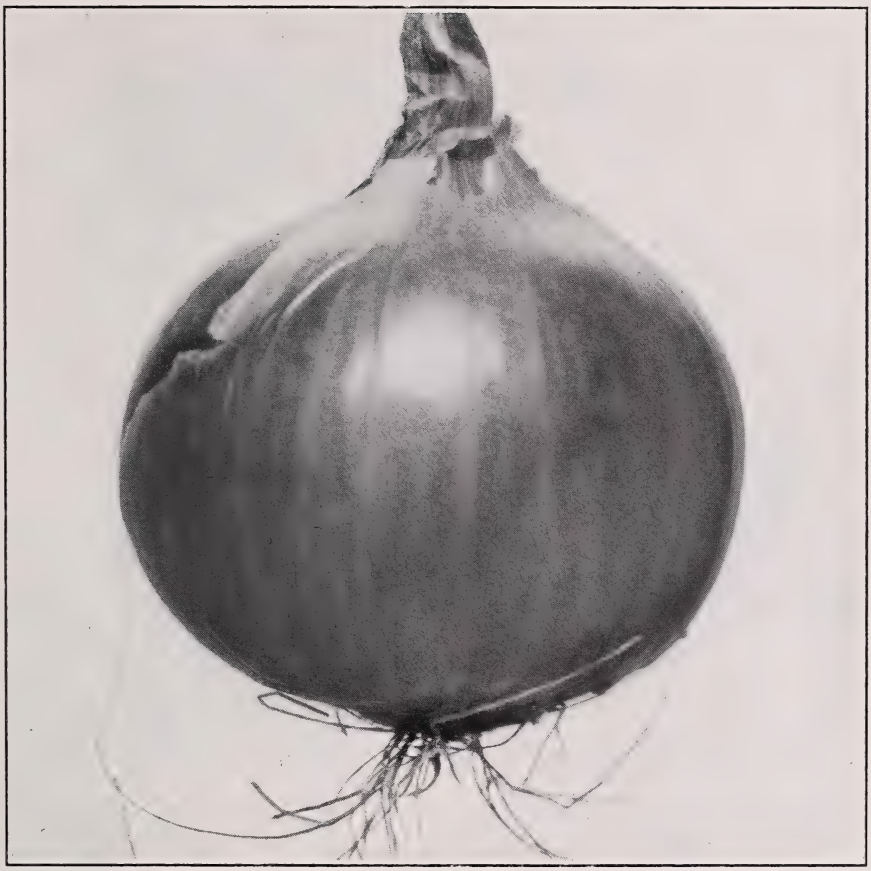
Notable for uniformity of round shape, and for keeping quality

	Days from planting seed to marketable bulbs
EARLY YELLOW SPANISH — An early, prolific stock of Sweet Spanish type maturing a week to ten days sooner than the Riverside strain of Yellow Sweet Spanish. Bulbs top-shape, medium large with dark straw colored skin; flesh white, mild, of excellent flavor. Highly desirable for early markets.	103 to 105
EBENEZER or JAPANESE — Introduced by F. H. Woodruff & Sons. An excellent variety for producing sets of exceptional keeping quality. Bulbs deep-flat, of medium size; dark yellow, very firm, with thick skin. Sets when planted make an early maturing, good keeping onion for market.	118 to 120
GOLDEN MARVEL — A recent introduction, already popular for growing globe-shaped sets of excellent keeping quality; very productive. Bulbs strongly oblong-globe, or bottle-neck in shape, rich golden yellow; firm and hard. Desirable for early market, and better for storage than Ebenezer.	118 to 120
Mountain or Oregon Danvers — Particularly notable for its hard bulbs with thick skin and excellent storage quality. Bulbs three quarter globe shape, slightly flattened at the base, dark yellow; medium early. Productive and of good shipping quality.	110 to 112
Ohio or Michigan Yellow Globe — Popular in the onion growing sections of the middle West. Bulbs medium large, globular, with somewhat flattened bottom; pure yellow in color with hard, solid flesh; of excellent keeping quality.	112 to 114
PRIZETAKER — A popular shipping sort grown extensively in the South. Bulbs large, globe shape; skin thin and glossy, of straw color; flesh coarse and mild. Our strain, of the Denia type, is very productive.	102 to 104

Days from planting seed to marketable bulbs

Red Wethersfield ..... 100 to 102
A popular variety of excellent keeping quality. Used extensively for sets, and for storage. Bulbs medium large, flat on the bottom, with sloping top; purplish red; flesh fine grained, firm, slightly flushed with pink.

Southport Red Globe ..... 112 to 114
The finest of the red onions. Bulbs perfectly round, of good size, with small neck and thick, deep purplish red skin; flesh white, tinged with pink; of strong flavor. Productive, and a good keeper.



Yellow Sweet Spanish Onion

An increasingly popular, mild flavored variety for fall markets

SOUTHPORT WHITE GLOBE ..... 110 to 112
The best of the white varieties. Bulbs round, medium sized, solid, pure white, very attractive; skin thin and delicate; flesh waxy white, fine grained, and mild. Keeps well in fall storage.

SOUTHPORT YELLOW GLOBE—Brigham Strain ..... 108 to 110
Specially desirable on account of its good keeping qualities. Bulbs globular, solid, well covered with tight fitting skins; foliage dark green; partially resistant to aphids.

WHITE PORTUGAL or SILVERSKIN ..... 100 to 102
The most widely used white onion. It might be called an all-purpose variety, as it is excellent for sets, as a pickler, for green bunching, and for storage. Bulbs medium sized, thick-flat, clear white, hard, fine grained, and of pleasing flavor. It is a dependable cropper.

Days from planting seed to marketable bulbs

White Sweet Spanish ..... 110 to 112
The largest of the white onions. Bulbs globular with small neck, pure white; flesh clear white, firm and mild. Very attractive, and a fair keeper.

Yellow Flat Danvers ..... 96 to 98
A very hardy sort for home garden, also widely used for sets, and for storage. Bulbs medium sized, thick-flat; bright yellow. Flesh white, tinted with lemon; fined grained and solid. An excellent keeper.

YELLOW GLOBE DANVERS ..... 112 to 114
A popular strain of Yellow Globe. A good cropper, medium late, hardy; used largely for storage. Bulbs medium large, round, yellow, firm and solid. Flesh white, with slight yellow tone.

Yellow Strasburg or Dutch ..... 96 to 98
Used principally for growing onion sets. Bulbs medium sized, pure yellow, flat, with fine grained hard flesh, white, and fairly mild. Productive and an excellent keeper.

YELLOW SWEET SPANISH ..... 112 to 114
An increasingly popular large yellow variety of Spanish origin, similar to Prizetaker, but larger. Globular, with golden yellow skin; flesh white, very mild, and of pleasing flavor. Prolific and desirable for shipping and fall storage. We are producing leading strains of this important item.

Imported Varieties

CRYSTAL WAX ..... 92 to 94
Grown extensively in Texas for shipping to Northern markets. Bulbs very flat, medium sized, clear white; of mild, delicate flavor.

Mammoth Silver King ..... 100 to 110
A large imported variety, with deep-flat bulbs, pure white, and exceptionally mild; valuable for early market.

Nebuka or Japanese Bunching .....
An attractive bunching variety with very long, pure white stems; long standing, tender and of delicate flavor.

Red Bermuda ..... 93 to 95
A standard early shipping variety. Bulbs medium sized, flat; colored yellowish pink, not red, as the name signifies; flesh coarse, mild, and sweet. The skin is thin and loose, and easily broken.

White Barletta ..... 90 to 92
An exceptionally early sort, used for pickling, and for green bunching. Bulbs small, flat, pure white, of mild, sweet flavor.

White Lisbon
Grown almost exclusively as an early bunching onion. At maturity the bulbs are large, globular, with thick neck; clear white in color.

White Pearl
Practically the same as Barletta.

WHITE QUEEN ..... 90 to 92
Valuable for early market and pickling, and sometimes used for bunching and for sets. Bulbs small, flat, clear white, firm and mild.

White Welsh
Used exclusively for green bunching, as it forms no bulbs. A hardy perennial, which develops white shoots for the market in advance of those from sets; tender, and of delicate flavor.

YELLOW BERMUDA ..... 92 to 94
A very early, medium sized, flat sort, used for early market; sometimes called White Bermuda. Skin light straw color, thin and loose; flesh nearly white, coarse, sweet and mild. The dual name arises from lack of positive color. Grown extensively in Texas and Southern California for shipping; also grown for seed in California.

ONION SETS

Our Onion Sets are produced in the best Set growing sections, from our own pure-bred seed. Careful cleaning, sizing, and packaging at time of shipment, make for arrival in customers' hands in prime condition. Asgrow Sets are second to none in quality and attractiveness. Following are the varieties:

Japanese — Red
White — Yellow

Golden Marvel

PARSLEY

An aromatic plant, native of Sardinia

Double Curled
An attractive dwarf variety, with remarkably finely cut, dark green leaves. Excellent for garnishing dishes.

Hamburg, Rooted
Forms thick, fleshy, edible roots 10 to 12 inches long that are used extensively as flavoring. Leaves plain, deeply cut.

MOSS CURLED or TRIPLE CURLED
A compact plant with very dark green leaves, exceedingly finely cut and curled, giving the appearance of a dense piece of moss. Very desirable for garnishing, and for decorative purposes.

Plain or Single
Used largely for flavoring. Leaves dark green, flat, deeply cut, but not curled.

PARSNIP

Native of Europe

Hollow Crown or Guernsey
Most commonly used of all varieties. Roots 12 to 14 inches long, 2½ to 3 inches thick at shoulder; hollow crowned, uniformly tapered.

IDEAL
Resembles Hollow Crown, but roots slightly shorter, very free from side roots; uniform, with finely grooved neck; tender, and of fine flavor. An attractive, desirable variety.

Long Smooth
A hardy sort, grown largely for stock. Roots very long, white, tapered.

PEAS

Native, it is believed, of Western Asia

By breeding pedigreed stocks through generations of pure-line cultures, we are continually improving existing leading varieties of peas. This intensive process, supported by careful inspection and checking of field crops, produces exceptionally high grade stocks. In addition to maintaining standard varieties, new strains are developed by means of hybridization and selection, which enables us to combine desirable plant characters such as disease resistance, productiveness, and quality of two or more parents in new and more useful introductions.

Since the time from planting to first picking varies widely in different seasons and in different sections, we have indicated in the number of days, average results under normal rainfall conditions in the North. These figures will be of assistance in comparing the relative earliness or lateness of the various varieties when planted in any locality. Varieties listed in larger letters are, in our judgment, the newer and more important sorts, which are replacing older types of lower quality. Smooth seeded sorts are commonly handled on the basis of 120 pounds to the bag and wrinkled varieties 112 pounds.

Smooth Seeded Varieties

	Height of vine inches	Length of pod inches	Days from planting to picking
Alaska — Used very extensively for canning; also by market gardeners for a first early variety. Vines slender, light green. Pods single, blunt, light green, round, straight, contain 6 to 8 peas of fair quality. Seeds small, round, smooth, bluish green. Crop matures evenly. Our strain, the first pure-line, pedigreed stock of this variety ever developed, is noted for its pod size and productivity.	30	3	60
Alcross — Developed by Prof. E. J. Delwiche and introduced by the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station. A pure-line strain, partially resistant to Fusarium wilt, bred from Alaska for canners' use. Vines slender, light green, uniform in growth and maturity. Pods single, blunt, light green, round, straight, contain 6 to 7 peas of fair quality. Seeds small, round, smooth, bluish green.	26 to 30	2½	60

A Section of Pea Breeding Grounds where Progeny Performance is Studied and Recorded

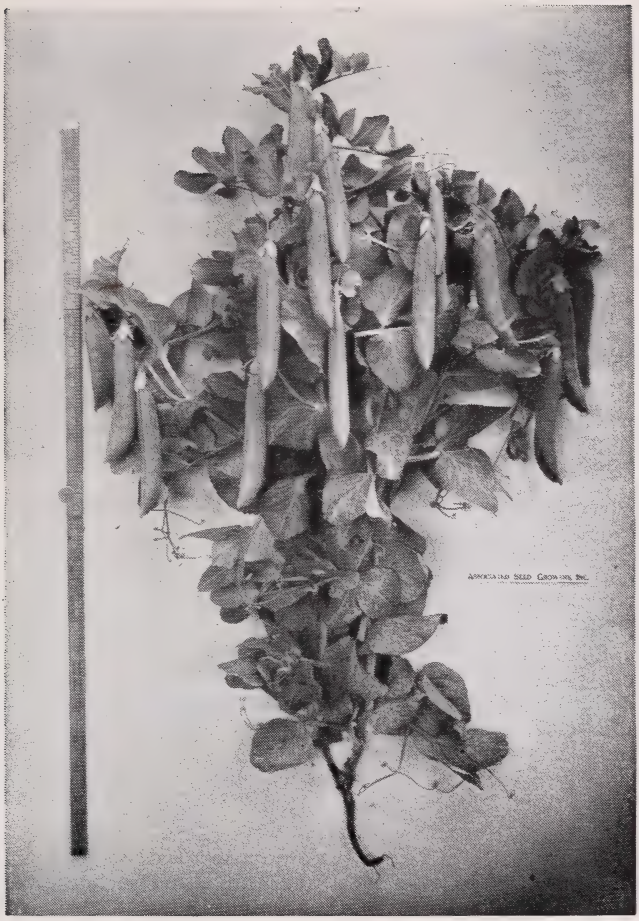
ASGROW ALASKA — Fully resistant to Fusarium wilt. For canners' use in planting wilt infested areas. A development from our pure-line strain of pedigreed Alaska with the same cropping habit and evenness in maturity but with slightly larger vine. The 3-inch, round, plump pods contain 6 to 8 peas of good quality.	32	3	60
Ameer or Claudit — Sometimes called Large Podded Alaska. Popular in some sections with market gardeners for early planting; resistant to Fusarium wilt. Vines medium green. Pods single, somewhat curved, pointed, medium green, contain 7 to 8 peas of only fair quality. Seeds medium, round, smooth, bluish green.	36	3½	63
Blue Bird — Used by truckers for early planting. Vine medium green. Pods single, blunt, straight, medium green, contain 6 to 7 peas. Seeds blue, round, smooth.	36	3	63

	Height of vine inches	Length of pod inches	Days from planting to picking
Bountiful — Used by market gardeners for early planting. Vines medium. Pods single, light green, slightly curved, pointed, contain 7 to 8 peas. Seeds round, smooth, bluish green.	34	3¼	63
British Lion — For home and market garden use where medium early, large pods are desired. Vines medium heavy. Pods single, straight, semi-pointed, medium-dark green, contain 7 to 8 peas. Seeds large, dimpled, round, dark green.	36	3¾	67
Canada Field — A commercial sort for field culture, resistant to Fusarium wilt. Vines very tall, medium green. Pods single, blunt, light green; contain 6 peas. Seeds small, smooth, creamy white.	50	2¼	85
Carter's Eight Weeks — Also known as Radio. The earliest sort in common use. Vines very dwarf, slender. Pods single and double, pointed, dark green, slightly curved, contain 7 to 9 peas of good quality when picked young. Seeds small, grey-green, dimpled.	12 to 14	2¾	56
Dwarf Grey Sugar — A prolific edible podded variety for home garden; resistant to Fusarium wilt. Vines slender and wiry, with purple blossoms. Pods double, light green, heavily curved, semi-pointed, strongly indented between the peas. Seeds small, mottled, grey, round.	28	3	68
Dwarf White Sugar — An edible podded sort for home garden. Vines slender, medium green, with white blossoms. Pods single and double, much constricted, mostly straight, semi-pointed, light green. Seeds small, round, smooth, creamy white.	26 to 28	2¾ to 3	68
Early Bird — An English variety not to be confused with Laxton's Superb, which is called Early Bird in some sections of our country. Vines medium green. Pods single, blunt, straight, dark green, contain 6 to 7 peas. Seeds medium sized, cream colored.	36	3	63
LAXTON'S SUPERB — Sometimes called Early Bird. The earliest large podded, dwarf sort. Vines light green, coarse. Pods single and double, curved, pointed, medium-dark green, attractive; contain 9 to 10 peas of fair quality. Seeds dark green, dimpled.	18	4½	60
Mammoth Luscious Sugar — An edible podded variety for home and market garden; used in the same way as snap beans; resistant to Fusarium wilt. Vines light green, coarse. Pods single, ⅞ inch broad, light green, blunt, straight, indented; contain 8 peas. Seeds round, grey.	54	5	74
MAMMOTH MELTING SUGAR — The best of the edible podded sorts for home and market garden use; resistant to Fusarium wilt. Vines light green, coarse. Pods single, very broad, indented, light, blunt; brittle, fleshy, stringless, free from fiber, of good quality; contain 7 peas. Seeds large, round, creamy white.	54	4½	74
Market Surprise — May be described as a large podded Extra Early. Vines medium. Pods single, medium green, pointed, slightly curved; contain 7 peas. Seeds round, smooth, bluish green.	36	3	66

	Height of vine inches	Length of pod inches	Days from planting to picking
Pedigree Extra Early — Developed and introduced by Calvin N. Keeney. Also used for First and Best. A hardy sort that can be planted very early. Vines light, resistant to Fusarium wilt. Pods single, light green, blunt, plump, contain 6 to 7 peas of fair quality. Seeds round, smooth, creamy white.	30	3	60
Pilot — Sometimes called smooth seeded Gradus. A very early large podded sort. Vines medium green. Pods single, rather broad, medium dark, pointed, straight, contain 6 to 7 peas of rather poor quality. Seeds large, slightly dimpled, creamy yellow and green.	30	3½	62
Prolific Early Market — Developed and introduced by Calvin N. Keeney. In the extra early class, but with larger, more attractive pod. Vines medium light green. Pods single, round, light green, with translucent appearance, plump, blunt; contain 7 to 8 peas. Seeds round, smooth, cream colored.	34	3¼	63
White Marrowfat — A commercial sort, grown extensively for dry use; resistant to Fusarium wilt. Vines light green, coarse. Pods single, plump, blunt, straight, light green; contain 6 to 7 peas of poor quality. Seeds large, round, creamy white. Very productive.	60	3½	88
Winner — Developed and introduced by Rogers Bros. Seed Company. An early canning variety, used where small sizes are desired. Vines light. Pods single, narrow, light green, blunt, straight; contain 6 to 7 peas. Seeds small, deeply dimpled or semi-wrinkled, light green.	24	2	60

Wrinkled Seeded Varieties

Admiral Beatty — Of Telephone type, but slightly earlier in season. Desirable for home and market garden; resistant to Fusarium wilt. Vines medium light green, coarse. Pods single, medium green, plump, straight, pointed; contain 8 to 9 peas. Seeds large, wrinkled, green.	36 to 40	4½	72
Advancer — An older standard second early variety for canning, now largely replaced by Perfection; prolific, and of good quality. Vines dark green, stocky. Pods single and double, light green, blunt, plump; contain 6 to 7 peas. Seeds wrinkled, medium light green.	26	3¼	68
ALDERMAN — A handsome large podded variety of the Telephone family. Excellent for home garden, for truckers, and for shipping to distant markets; resistant to Fusarium wilt. Vines dark green, coarse. Pods single, very broad, plump, straight, dark green, pointed; contain 8 to 10 peas of highest quality. Seeds large, wrinkled, light green. This variety can well be considered the standard of high quality.	40	4½ to 5½	74
American Wonder — Our stock of this old popular pea is the true extra-dwarf, early strain. Used for the home garden, and very productive. Vines dark green, fairly coarse. Pods single and double, light green, blunt, straight, and well filled with 6 peas. Seeds medium sized, wrinkled, largely square; green.	12 to 14	2¾	61



Asgrow Number 40 Peas

A leader among market garden and shipping varieties

	Height of vine inches	Length of pod inches	Days from planting to picking
ASGROW NO. 40 ..... Our introduction in 1932. Resembles Stratagem, but 4 to 5 days earlier; unexcelled in pod size, and exceptional in quality; resistant to Fusarium wilt. Bred particularly for shippers and market gardeners. Vines dark green, stocky and branching. Pods single and double, round, dark green, plump, pointed, curved at tip; contain 8 to 10 large, succulent peas. Seeds large, wrinkled, green.	26	5 to 6½	75
Blue Bantam ..... An exceptionally dark green strain of Laxtonian, maturing about two days later.	18	4½	64
Canner's Gem ..... Can be classed in type between Premium Gem and Advancer, running more to single pods than the latter variety. Primarily for canners, it reaches canning stage half way between Alaska and Perfection. Vines dark green. Pods single and double, light green, blunt, straight; contain 6 to 7 peas. Seeds medium, wrinkled, light green.	24	2¾	65

	Height of vine inches	Length of pod inches	Days from planting to picking
Champion of England — A well-known standard late variety, for home garden. Vines medium green, coarse. Pods single and double, light green, blunt, straight, plump; contain 7 to 8 peas of fair quality. Seeds large, wrinkled, light green.	54 to 60	3	82
Duke of Albany — An attractive strain of the Telephone group, for home and market garden use; resistant to Fusarium wilt. Vines medium green, coarse. Pods single, pointed, dark green. Seeds large, wrinkled, light green.	40	4¾	75
Dwarf Champion — A late main crop sort for home garden; resistant to Fusarium wilt. Vines medium green, vigorous. Pods single and double, medium green, broad, straight, blunt; contain 7 to 8 peas of fair quality. Seeds large, wrinkled, green.	36	3½	78
Dwarf Defiance — A late maturing sort, practically the same as Stratagem; excellent for home and market garden use; resistant to Fusarium wilt. Vines dark green, branching and coarse. Pods single and double, dark green, broad, straight, pointed, of fine quality. Seeds large, squarish, wrinkled, green.	24	4¼	79
DWARF TELEPHONE or DAISY — A late, large podded, highly productive sort, for home garden and truckers, and for shipping; resistant to Fusarium wilt. Vines light green, stocky and branching. Pods single and double, medium light green, lightly curved, broad, pointed and attractive; contain 8 to 10 peas of excellent quality. Seeds large, wrinkled, green with bluish cast. Our strain is unsurpassed in size and appearance of pods.	22	4½	79
Everbearing — A long bearing variety for the home and market garden; resistant to Fusarium wilt. Vines dark green, thick, coarse, and branching. Pods double, light green, plump, blunt, straight; contain 4 to 5 large peas of sweet marrowy flavor. Seeds very large, light green, flat, wrinkled.	32	3	76
Gradus — Sometimes called Prosperity. A popular second early, large podded variety for home gardens and market gardeners. Vines medium green, stocky. Pods single, broad, plump, pointed, medium green; contain 8 to 10 large, sweet, delicious peas. Seeds large, wrinkled, cream and green.	36	4	65
Green Admiral — Developed and introduced by Rogers Bros. Seed Company. A dependable cropping variety for canners. Resistant to Fusarium wilt. Vines dark green, slender. Pods single, blunt, straight, plump and well filled, medium green; contain 6 to 8 medium small, uniform peas. Seeds small, very green, wrinkled.	36 to 40	2¾ to 3	69
Horsford's Market Garden — Principally a canning variety, but sometimes planted in home gardens; very productive. Vines dark green, thick stemmed, and branching. Pods double, light green, plump, blunt, straight; contain 6 to 7 uniform peas of good quality. Seeds medium sized, green, wrinkled.	28 to 30	3	76
Hundredfold — A very attractive, early, large podded sort, resembling Laxtonian, for home garden, for truckers, and for shipping. Vines very dark green, stout, have tendency to develop "spikey" tops. Pods single, broad, very deep green, pointed, curved; contain 8 large peas of excellent quality. Seeds large, wrinkled, yellow and green, somewhat flat.	18 to 20	4¼	63

	Height of vine inches	Length of pod inches	Days from planting to picking
Laxtonian — The best known of the early, dwarf, large podded sorts. Used widely for home gardens, by truckers, and for shipping. Our strain has exceptionally large, dark pods. Vines dark green, rather coarse; "top off" well at maturity. Pods single, broad, dark green, slightly curved, pointed; contain 7 to 8 large, succulent peas. Seeds large, flattish, yellow and green, wrinkled.	18	4½	62

Pea Breeding Operations on Wilt Infested Soil at Sun Prairie, Wisconsin

LAXTON'S PROGRESS — Developed by Laxton Bros. and introduced in 1922. The largest podded and most attractive of the Laxtonian family. Popular for shipping to distant markets, also for home and market garden planting. Vines medium dark green. Pods single, ⅞ inch wide, dark green, somewhat curved, pointed, handsome; contain 7 to 9 large peas of good quality. Seeds large, cream with green, wrinkled. Our strain of this important variety is noted for its solid deep green color.	16 to 18	4½ to 5	62
LITTLE MARVEL — Outstanding among the older varieties of dwarf peas, Little Marvel continues to be extensively used on account of exceptional quality and yield. Valuable for home garden and for early shipping. Vines dark green, medium, stocky. Pods single and double, dark green, blunt, plump, well filled with 7 to 8 tender peas. Seeds medium size, light green, squarish, wrinkled.	18	3	62
Nott's Excelsior — Similar to American Wonder, but with taller vine and slightly larger pod. One of the older varieties now mainly used in commission box trade. Vines dark green, slender. Pods single, blunt, round, plump, light green; well filled with 6 to 7 medium sized, tender peas. Seeds wrinkled, square, light green.	16	3	62
Number 13 — Introduced by Jerome B. Rice Seed Co. A late canning variety of good quality, and productive. Vines deep green, medium, stocky. Pods single and double, pointed, curved, medium green; contain 7 to 8 peas. Seeds wrinkled, medium green.	36	3¼	79

	Height of vine inches	Length of pod inches	Days from planting to picking
Onward	27	4	74

Introduced by Watkins and Simpson in 1924. A medium late variety of recent introduction, very desirable for fine quality and good productivity. Vines medium light green, with heavy stem and foliage. Pods single and double, ¾ inch wide, medium green, blunt, straight, attractive; contain 6 to 8 large, tender peas. Seeds large, green, wrinkled.

Typical Vine of Laxton's Progress Peas

Perfection	28 to 30	3½	70

An outstanding mid-season canning variety. Our Long Pod strain is a leader in pod size and productivity. Vines medium green, stocky. Pods double, medium green, blunt, slightly curved; contain 7 to 9 peas. Seeds wrinkled, green, medium sized.

WILT RESISTANT PERFECTION	28 to 30	3½	70

This recent important addition to the list of varieties fully resistant to Fusarium wilt was bred in its earliest stages

	Height of vine inches	Length of pod inches	Days from planting to picking
by the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station. It is similar in concentration of pod development, productivity and canning quality to our well-known strain of Perfection. This resistant Perfection permits the use on partially or wholly wilt-infested soils of this widely used variety without sacrificing yield or quality. Vines medium green, stocky. Pods double, medium green, blunt, slightly curved, contain 7 to 9 peas. Seeds wrinkled, green, of medium size.			
Pioneer ..... Practically identical with Peter Pan. One of the Laxtonian family, having the highest eating quality of the group. Excellent for home and market garden use. Vines light green, rather coarse. Pods single, medium dark green, broad, pointed, curved; contain 7 to 8 large succulent peas. Seeds large, wrinkled, yellow and green.	18	4½	62
Premium Gem ..... A new development, fully resistant to Fusarium wilt. Used for home gardens and by some canners. Vines dark green, medium, productive. Pods single and double, light green, round, straight, blunt; contain 6 to 7 peas of good quality. Seeds wrinkled, green, medium sized.	20 to 22	2¾	64
President Wilson ..... Developed by Sutton and Sons and introduced in 1919. A handsome second early dwarf variety, with exceptionally large, attractive pod. Vines very dark green, stocky, with large leaves. Pods single, broad, plump, pointed, slightly curved, rich deep green; contain 8 to 9 large succulent peas. Seeds large, wrinkled, green; excellent for home and market garden, and for shipping.	20	5	65
Prince Edward ..... A desirable strain of the Alderman group, for home and market garden; resistant to Fusarium wilt. Vines dark green, stocky, and coarse. Pods single, broad, dark green, straight, pointed; contain 8 to 9 large tender peas. Seeds wrinkled, large, green.	45	4¾	75
Prince of Wales ..... A desirable sort for canning large sized garden run peas; also good for home garden use; resistant to Fusarium wilt. Vines medium green, coarse. Pods single and double, light green, blunt; contain 4 to 6 large peas. Seeds large, wrinkled, cream and green; a light cropper.	40	3½	74
Profusion ..... A medium late sort for home garden and canning; resistant to Fusarium wilt. Vines medium green, with stout stem. Pods single and paired, light green, plump, straight, blunt; contain 5 to 6 large, oblong peas of good quality. Seeds large, wrinkled, cream and green.	42	3½	75
Senator ..... A productive medium late sort, for home garden and canning; also used in some areas by market gardeners; resistant to Fusarium wilt. Vines stout, medium green. Pods single and paired, curved, pointed, plump, medium green; contain 6 to 8 large peas of good quality. Seeds moderately wrinkled, cream and green, medium sized.	36	4	71
STRATAGEM, IMPROVED ..... Our improved strains of Stratagem and Potlatch are identical. A superior late variety for home and market garden, and for shipping to distant markets; resistant to Fusarium wilt. Vines deep green, stocky, and branching. Pods single and paired, ⅞ inch wide, nearly round, straight, pointed, dark green; contain 8 to 10 tender, succulent peas. Seeds large, wrinkled, green.	26	4½	79

	Height of vine inches	Length of pod inches	Days from planting to picking
Surprise	28 to 30	3	61

A popular early canning sort of first quality. Vines medium green, slender. Pods single, light green, plump, blunt; contain 6 to 8 peas. Seeds small, wrinkled, green. This variety excels in tenderness of skin and sweetness of flavor. Our long podded pure-line strain is outstanding.

A 250 Acre Field of Pure-Line Peas

Progenies are here multiplied to produce parent seed stock for volume increase

Sutton's Excelsior	18	3½	63

Satisfactory for home garden. Vines medium green, stocky. Pods single, light green, broad, blunt, straight; contain 6 to 8 medium large peas of good quality. Seeds large, flat, wrinkled, light green.

Telephone, Dark Podded	40	4½ to 5½	74

Identical with Alderman. Excellent for home and market garden, and for shipping; resistant to Fusarium wilt. Vines dark green, coarse. Pods single, broad, plump, dark green, pointed, straight. Seeds large, wrinkled, light green. A standard mid-season variety of high quality.

THOMAS LAXTON	30 to 36	3½ to 3¾	63

A popular, medium early variety, for home and market garden, and also for shippers and canners. Vine medium green and medium heavy. Pods single, medium green, plump, broad, blunt; contain 7 to 8 large, tender peas of good quality. Seeds medium size, cream and green, wrinkled.

Representative Pods of Thomas Laxton Peas

A highly popular variety of excellent quality

	Height of vine inches	Length of pod inches	Days from planting to picking
WISCONSIN EARLY SWEET ..... Originated by Prof. E. J. Delwiche, and introduced by the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station in 1932. An early, sweet, canning variety, similar to Surprise, resistant to Fusarium wilt, and of fine quality. Vines medium green, slender. Pods single, light green, plump, blunt; contain 6 to 7 peas. Seeds medium small, wrinkled, green. This new introduction has tenderness of skin, firmness and outstandingly good flavor, and should be popular with canners.	26 to 30	2½ to 2¾	61
WORLD'S RECORD ..... A Gradus type, but four to five days earlier, and very uniform in maturing. Excellent for home garden and first early markets. Vines light green, medium heavy. Pods single, medium green, pointed, broad, plump; contain 7 to 8 large tender peas of good quality. Seeds large, cream and green, wrinkled. Our strain is noted for earliness and size of pod.	30	3¾ to 4	61
Yellow Admiral ..... A productive canning variety, resistant to Fusarium wilt. Vines dark green, medium stem. Pods single, light green, straight, plump, blunt; contain 6 to 8 medium sized, uniform peas. Seeds square, creamy yellow, wrinkled.	36 to 40	2¾ to 3	69
Yorkshire Hero ..... A medium late sort, desirable for home garden, and for canning; resistant to Fusarium wilt. Vines dark green, stocky, and branching. Pods double, medium green, blunt, straight, plump; contain 5 to 6 large, sweet peas of good quality. Seeds large, flat, green, wrinkled.	28	3	75

PEPPER

Native of South America, the pepper has come to be an important vegetable in the United States. Development of new varieties and the improvement of standard sorts is carried on at our Milford, Connecticut, Breeding Grounds. Our pedigreed stocks are noted for earliness in maturity and thickness of flesh. The seasonal relationship among varieties is shown by average readings of maturity dates.

	Length inches	Diameter inches	Days from setting of plants to picking
Anaheim Chili — A hot, late variety, planted largely in the South and in California. Used for home and market garden, and for canning and drying. Fruits tapering, deep green, changing to bright scarlet at maturity.	6 to 7	1	80
ASGROW KING — Our own introduction in 1932. Received All-American Special Mention for 1935. An early pedigreed variety, bred for size and uniformity; resembles Ruby King. Fruits are exceptional in breadth at the base, and in length; 3-lobed, tapered, smooth; dark green, turning to bright deep red at maturity. Flesh thick, sweet and mild. Particularly desirable for market gardeners for the early markets.	5 to 5½	3 to 4	68
Large Bell or Bull Nose — A popular, early, sweet, prolific sort, with small, erect plants. Fruits blunt, deep green changing to scarlet red; mild in flavor.	3	2¾	60
CALIFORNA WONDER — An outstanding medium late variety for market garden and shipping. Plants vigorous, upright, prolific. Fruits 4-lobed, chunky; very attractive, smooth, uniform and deep green, changing to bright crimson; flesh thicker than any other variety, sweet and mild.	4½	4	75
Chinese Giant — An extremely large, attractive, sweet pepper for home and market garden use. Plants short, stocky, and light green. Fruits chunky, square ended, and slightly crumpled; deep green changing to deep scarlet.	4 to 5	4½	80
Crimson Giant — An excellent large, mid-season sort, similar to Chinese Giant, but somewhat longer. Fruits 3-lobed, somewhat tapering; flesh thick, sweet and mild; color bright crimson at maturity.	5 to 6	3½ to 4½	83
Golden Queen — A popular yellow variety, of sweet and mild flavor, resembling Ruby King in shape and size. Fruits 3-lobed, tapered, deep green, becoming attractive yellow.	4	3½	78
Harris' Early Giant — Developed and introduced by Joseph Harris Company. An excellent first early sweet variety for home and market garden use. Plants dwarf, upright, very productive. Fruits gently tapered, 3-lobed, of mild flavor; deep green changing to bright red. Resembles Bull Nose in form.	4 to 4½	3½	63
Hungarian Yellow Wax — A first early, hot sort, valuable for market gardeners and canners. Plants dwarf and prolific. Fruits medium slender, tapering, smooth and very pungent. Color waxy yellow changing to bright crimson at maturity.	5½ to 6½	6	65
Long Red Cayenne — A favorite hot variety, used largely for canning, and in pickles; also for drying. Plants large and productive. Fruits tapering, frequently twisted; very pungent; deep green changing to brilliant red.	5	¾	70

Bird's-Eye View of Generation Plots of Peppers and Tomatoes on our Milford, Connecticut, Breeding Farms

	Length inches	Diameter inches	Days from setting of plants to picking
Neapolitan — A very early, medium large, prolific variety, for home and market gardens. Fruits upright in growth, 3-lobed; yellowish green, becoming bright red; flesh extremely mild and sweet.	4	2	60
Oshkosh — A medium early, attractive sort, deep glossy green in color turning to canary yellow at maturity. Fruits smooth without lobes, broad at base tapering to blunt point; productive and attractive.	4½	3½	70
Pimiento — Also known as Perfection. Pre-eminently a canning variety; good also for home and market garden planting. Plants large, erect, prolific. Fruits heart-shaped, very smooth; color dark green, changing to bright crimson; flesh exceptionally thick, sweet and mild.	3½	2½	73
Red Cherry — Popular for use in pickles. Plants vigorous, upright, prolific. Fruits round, smooth, solid, exceedingly pungent; color deep green changing to deep scarlet.	1	1	82
Red Chili — Plants of low spreading growth, 18 inches tall, very productive. Fruits erect, conical, extremely pungent; color yellowish green, changing to deep red; used in making pepper sauce.	2½	½	82
Royal King — Originated in Georgia, and popular throughout the South. Desirable for home and market garden. Plants medium large, vigorous, and very prolific. Fruits slightly tapered, 4-lobed, very uniform; deep glossy green, changing to scarlet-red at maturity; flesh extra thick, sweet and mild.	4 to 4½	3½	75

	Length inches	Diameter inches	Days from setting of plants to picking
Ruby Giant — An excellent, large, mid-season variety for home and market gardens. Plants vigorous, erect, very productive. Fruits slightly tapered, 4-lobed, deep green changing to bright red; flesh thick, sweet and mild.	5	3½	75
RUBY KING — Excellent for home and market garden, also for shipping. Plants medium dwarf, erect, vigorous, and very productive. Fruits tapering; dark green changing to ruby-red at maturity; flesh is thick, mild and sweet.	4½ to 5	3	69
Sunnybrook — A home garden sort of excellent flavor. Plants 22 inches tall, vigorous, and very productive. Fruits tomato-shaped, borne upright, smooth; color deep green turning to deep red; flesh thick and mild.	2½	3	73
Tabasco — A very late, extremely hot variety, used in pickles and pepper sauce. Plants large and spreading. Fruits small, tapering, smooth; color greenish yellow, turning to scarlet-red.	1	⅜	90 to 95
Tomato or Squash — A novelty for home gardens. Plants medium, upright, moderately productive. Fruits tomato-shaped, corrugated; color green, changing to bright red; flesh rather thin, and usually mild.	1½	2¾	80
WORLD BEATER — A valuable variety for market gardens and shippers, being a cross of Chinese Giant and Ruby King. Plants vigorous, upright, and very productive. Fruits 4-lobed, smooth; color glossy green changing to bright red; flesh thick, mild, and very sweet. Particularly popular in the South.	5	3½	75

PUMPKIN

Native of America

	Length inches	Diameter inches	Days from planting to maturity
CONNECTICUT FIELD — Extensively grown for making pies, for canning, and for stock feed; usually planted in corn fields. Fruits large, flattened at the ends, weigh 15 to 25 pounds. Surface hard, smooth, somewhat ribbed; deep orange in color; flesh thick, orange-yellow, coarse and sweet.	10 to 14	12 to 15	120
Japanese Pie — Resembles the Cushaws in shape, but earlier and larger. Skin dark green, with lighter green stripes. Flesh deep yellow, and of good quality. Weight 12 pounds. Seeds have markings resembling Japanese characters. Valuable for canning and stock feed.	12	8	115
Kentucky Field — Widely used for canning, and for stock feed, particularly through the South. Fruits large, slightly ribbed, not fixed in shape, some being flat others globular and elongated; weigh 10 to 15 pounds; color dull orange; flesh deep yellow, coarse, and of good flavor.		12 to 14	120
King of the Mammoth or Potiron — The largest of all Pumpkins. Valuable for stock feeding and exhibition purposes. Fruits globular, slightly ribbed, flattened; weigh 60 to 90 pounds; skin light yellow, mottled with orange, and frequently slightly netted; flesh solid, yellow-orange, coarse, but of fair quality.		20 to 24	120

	Length inches	Diameter inches	Days from planting to maturity
LARGE CHEESE — Our pedigreed strain, exceptionally early and uniform, is particularly valuable to market gardeners and canners. Fruits very flat, weigh 10 pounds, slightly ribbed, cream colored; flesh very thick, orange-yellow, and of fine quality.	6 to 8	12	108
Small Sugar or New England Pie — Standard for general use, and particularly desirable for pies. Fruits round, flattened at ends, weigh 6 to 8 pounds; skin hard, smooth, somewhat ribbed, deep orange; flesh thick, sweet, orange-yellow and of high quality.	8	10	118
Striped Cushaw — Grown primarily for stock feed. Fruits crook-necked, weigh 10 to 12 pounds; skin hard, thin, smooth, dull white with irregular light green stripes; flesh thick, yellow, medium coarse.	18	10	115
Tennessee Sweet Potato — An early variety, popular in the South. Fruits pear-shaped, with slightly crooked neck, weigh 12 to 15 pounds; skin creamy white with faint light green stripes; flesh cream colored, thick, fine grained, and of good quality.	12 to 14	10	110
Winter Luxury or Pie — An early variety for home garden, and for truckers; resembles Small Sugar in shape but somewhat larger. Fruits round, somewhat flattened at ends, weigh 7 to 8 pounds; skin thin, orange-yellow, covered with netting; flesh thick, firm, exceptionally sweet, and of fine flavor. Excellent for pies.	8	9 to 10	100
Yellow or Golden Cushaw — A prolific sort, grown largely for stock feed. Fruits crook-necked, medium large, weigh 10 to 12 pounds. Skin golden yellow, smooth, hard; flesh thick, yellow, dry and sweet.	18 to 22	8 to 10	115

RADISH

Native of South Asia

Proven seed stock produced each year from transplanted roots is the basis of our field plantings of the principal varieties. Michigan grown radish leads in quality and our stocks, bred for the critical market garden trade, are second to none.

	Days from planting to marketable roots
Brightest Long Scarlet or Cardinal — The earliest of the long red varieties, excellent for home and market garden use, and for forcing. Roots 4 to 4½ inches long, tapering, crisp and tender; vivid scarlet with white tip.	26
Chartier — A very attractive sort, with roots 7 to 8 inches long and one inch thick; bright rose color on the upper part, shading to white at the tip; flesh white and crisp. Several days later than other long red varieties.	35
Cincinnati Market — An improved strain of Long Scarlet with small, short top, for home gardens and truckers. Roots 6 to 7 inches long, cylindrical, with tapering end, deep red; flesh very white, crisp, mild and tender.	28
CRIMSON GIANT — A favorite variety for home gardens and for truckers. Roots large, globular, 1 to 1½ inches in diameter, deep crimson in color. The white flesh holds its firmness well, and is of superior quality.	28
EARLY SCARLET GLOBE — Our pedigreed stock of this very popular variety is outstandingly good, and well adapted to both field culture, and greenhouse forcing. Roots globular, very slightly elongated, with small top; bright scarlet, crisp, tender, and of fine quality.	24

Scarlet Globe Radish

Unsurpassed in color and uniformity
Seed stock produced each year from carefully selected, transplanted roots

	Days from planting to marketable roots
Early Scarlet Turnip — An early variety with small top, well adapted to field culture and to forcing. Roots round, slightly flattened, with small tap root; 1 inch in diameter, dark scarlet-red; flesh pinkish white, crisp and tender.	26
EARLY SCARLET TURNIP, WHITE TIPPED — An attractive sort, extensively used by truckers, and in home gardens. Roots nearly round, with small tap root; carmine-red, with small white tip; flesh white, crisp and mild. Should be pulled when 1 to 1¼ inches in diameter.	26
French Breakfast — An early market and home garden sort, with small top. Develops best under glass. Roots oblong, thicker toward the bottom, dull scarlet with white tip; 1½ inches long, ½ to ¾ inch thick; flesh white and crisp. Becomes pithy unless pulled at first maturity.	25
Giant Stuttgart — An excellent late summer and fall sort. Roots top-shaped, 3 inches long, 3 to 4 inches in diameter. Skin and flesh white; holds its crisp quality for a considerable period.	42

Days from planting to marketable roots

Half Long Scarlet 26
An attractive, medium early sort, for home gardens and for truckers. Roots 3½ inches long, ¾ inch thick; tapered at tip, carmine-red in color; flesh white, brittle, and crisp.

LONG SCARLET, SHORT TOP 27
A standard sort for home gardens, and for truckers. Roots smooth, uniform, 5 to 6 inches long, tapering, with white crisp flesh; color dark scarlet; tops small.

Philadelphia White Box 28
A popular, medium early, white variety for forcing, or outside culture. Roots round, slightly top-shaped, 1⅜ inches in diameter; flesh white, very crisp, fine grained and tender.

Lifting, Selecting and Transplanting Sparkler Radish Roots to Produce Seed

Saxa 22
Principally a forcing sort, but also used for out of doors planting. Tops very small. Roots small, spherical, ⅞ inch in diameter, bright scarlet in color; flesh white, crisp and mild.

Sparkler 26
Similar to Scarlet Turnip White Tipped, but with larger white area. Popular with market gardeners. Roots round, smooth, dull scarlet-red, one-third white at bottom; flesh white, crisp, and tender.

WHITE ICICLE 27
An outstandingly popular variety for home and market garden use. Roots 5 to 5½ inches long, slender; tapering at the tip, very white; flesh clear white, brittle, and of mild, inviting flavor.

White Strasburg 39
Popular with market gardeners in the East for summer use. Roots about 5 inches long, 1½ inches thick at the shoulder, tapering and smooth. Skin and flesh white, crisp and slightly pungent. Continues in marketable condition longer than most varieties.

Days from planting to marketable roots

White Turnip 25
The earliest white variety, desirable for forcing or field culture. Roots small, turnip-shaped, with small top, clear white throughout, brittle and tender.

White Vienna or Lady Finger 29
Similar to White Icicle, but more slender and several days later. Roots 5½ to 6½ inches long, ½ inch thick, sleek, tapering; skin white, with tinge of green on the sloping shoulder; flesh white and crisp.

Fall and Winter Varieties

California Mammoth White 60
An excellent fall variety. Roots 7 to 8 inches long, 2 inches thick; cylindrical, and thickest at lower end; leaves large, light green; flesh white, crisp and not pungent.

Long Black Spanish ..... 55 to 60
A good keeping winter variety. Roots cylindrical, slightly tapered at tip, 7 to 10 inches long, 2 to 2½ inches in diameter; skin black and somewhat wrinkled; flesh white, solid and pungent.

Rose China Winter 52
A popular, very distinct winter sort. Roots 4 to 6 inches long, 2 inches in diameter, cylindrical, but thicker at the lower end; blunt, smooth, bright rose-red in color; flesh white, very firm, and pungent.

Round Black Spanish 56
A winter sort with round roots, somewhat top-shaped, 3 to 4 inches in diameter; skin black, with cracked longitudinal lines; flesh white, crisp, and of strong flavor; an excellent keeper.

White Chinese Winter or Celestial 60
Roots large, 8 inches long; 2½ to 3 inches in diameter, cylindrical, with heavy shoulder; flesh white, crisp, rather mild in flavor.

RHUBARB

Native of Mongolia

Linneaus
A second early variety with thick, long stalks, reddish in color, and of fine flavor.

Victoria
A main crop sort, vigorous in growth, with upstanding, thick, red stalks of excellent quality.

SALSIFY OR VEGETABLE OYSTER

Native of Sardinia

Mammoth Sandwich Island
An improved variety with roots 6 to 8 inches long, 1 to 1½ inches thick, tapering, smooth, dull white. Plants 3½ feet tall, with large, purple-red flowers.

SORREL

Native of Europe

French Broad Leaved
Widely used by home and market gardeners. Leaves large, oblong, medium green, of acid flavor.

Narrow Leaved
Popular with critical gardeners on account of its long, slender, attractive, bright green leaves, with slightly acid flavor.

SPINACH

The time from planting to cutting of marketable plants varies considerably with the season of the year in which sowings are made. The accompanying schedule applies to spring planting in the Northern States. Spinach was developed from a wild plant in Western Asia.

Days from sowing to cutting

Blight Resistant Savoy (Virginia Savoy) 39
A Savoy-leaved sort, bred at the Virginia Experiment Station for blight resistance. Upstanding, vigorous plants, seeding rather early; highly desirable for planting in infested soil. Resistant also to mosaic.

Section of Trial Rows of Spinach

Bloomsdale Savoy 39
A first early, vigorous variety, desirable for local gardens, for shipping to distant markets, and for canning. Plants erect in growth, hardy and attractive. Leaves large, crumpled, somewhat blistered; dark glossy green. Seeds fairly early.

BLOOMSDALE SAVOY, LONG STANDING 42
Only a few days later than the regular Bloomsdale Savoy, it holds twelve to fourteen days longer before throwing seed stalks. Plants are very uniform and sturdy, with very attractive, highly crumpled and blistered dark green leaves. Exceptionally valuable for home and market gardens, and for shipping from the extreme South.

GIANT NOBEL or GIANT THICK LEAVED 45
A recent European introduction of high merit. Very valuable for market gardens and canning. Plants large, vigorous, and spreading. It is slow to form seed stalks, and an extremely heavy yielder. Leaves very large, thick, smooth, pointed, with rounded tip; deep green, tender. The best of the Giant Thick Leaved sorts.

Juliana 48
A splendid, second early, long standing sort, for home gardens and for shipping. Plants compact and dense, growing close to the ground. Leaves rounded, with short stems; thick, crumpled, very dark green; slow in producing seed stalks.

KING OF DENMARK 46
An exceptionally long standing sort, highly desirable for canning, and for market gardens. The large, spreading plants carry broad, rounded, very dark green leaves, which are somewhat crumpled. Excellent for spring planting, as seed stalks are slow in forming.

	Days from sowing to cutting
Long Standing — A good, long-bearing variety for mid-summer use. Plants are low growing and spreading, with pointed, dark green, crumpled leaves. It holds for a considerable period before bolting seed stalks.	45
New Zealand — Native of New Zealand, quite distinct from other varieties of Spinach; it thrives in hot, dry weather. The large, spreading plants have small, thick, pointed, deep green leaves, which can be picked repeatedly throughout the season. Seeds are large and hard-horned, with interior of woody texture.	70
OLD DOMINION — A cross between Virginia Blight Resistant Savoy and King of Denmark, resistant to mosaic and of long standing character. Plants similar to Savoy but leaves somewhat more pointed. Used mostly for fall planting for early spring harvest.	40
Prickly Winter — A late, prickly seeded, long standing sort, used extensively on the Pacific Coast for winter planting. Plants large, upstanding, and vigorous. Leaves arrow-shaped, thick, medium dark green.	43
PRICKLY WINTER DARK GREEN or HOLLANDIA — Also known as Amsterdam Giant. More attractive and productive than the regular strain, it is highly desirable for market gardeners and canners. The leaves are large, broad, arrow-shaped, and very dark green. Used extensively in California.	43
Round Thick Leaf — Standard for home and market gardens. Plants upright, hardy, and vigorous. Leaves arrow-shaped with blunt points; large, broad, light green, crumpled. Is an excellent sort to follow Savoy in season.	42
Victoria — Distinguished by its flat rosette of large, crumpled, thick, blunt, very dark green, glazed leaves. Its slowness in bolting seed stalks makes it a desirable variety for mid-summer use.	48
Viroflay — An extremely large mid-season, vigorous growing variety, with long, broad, pointed, thick, smooth leaves, of deep green color. Excellent for home gardens, for truckers, and for canners.	45

SQUASH

Native of America

Of all the vegetables squashes exhibit the greatest range in plant and fruit characters and hybridize most readily under average field conditions. Consequently they are given special care and attention on our breeding grounds in Colorado, California, and Connecticut. Pedigreed lines are established by covering the flowers with bags to control pollination. Increase blocks are grown in fields well-isolated from any other squash variety. The number of days indicates the time from planting of seed to mature fruits. The measurements apply to fully grown fruits.

Summer Varieties

	Length inches	Diameter inches	Days from planting to marketable stage
Early White Bush Scallop — Also known as Patty Pan and Cymling. An extensively used, early variety, valuable for home and market gardens, and for shipping. Plants are of bush type. Fruits 3 inches thick, weigh 2½ pounds; flattened, smooth, with scalloped edges, and white in color.	3	7½ to 8½	53
WHITE BUSH SCALLOP, GREEN TINTED or BENNING — An excellent sort, popular in the West, on account of the greenish white color of the young fruits. Plants are of bush type. Fruits somewhat warted and dull white at maturity. Used widely by market gardeners and shippers.	3	8 to 9	53 to 55

	Length inches	Diameter inches	Days from planting to marketable stage
Early Yellow Bush Scallop — Similar to Early White Bush Scallop in size and shape of fruits and habit of growth, but deep yellow in color.	3	8	58
EARLY YELLOW SUMMER CROOKNECK — An extensively used summer sort, with bush type of plant, and very prolific. Highly desirable for truckers and shippers, as well as for home gardens. Fruits curved at neck, weigh 3 pounds, light yellow at early eating stage, and covered with warts.	9 to 10	4	50

Early Yellow Summer Crookneck Squash

Typical fruits of our pedigreed strain

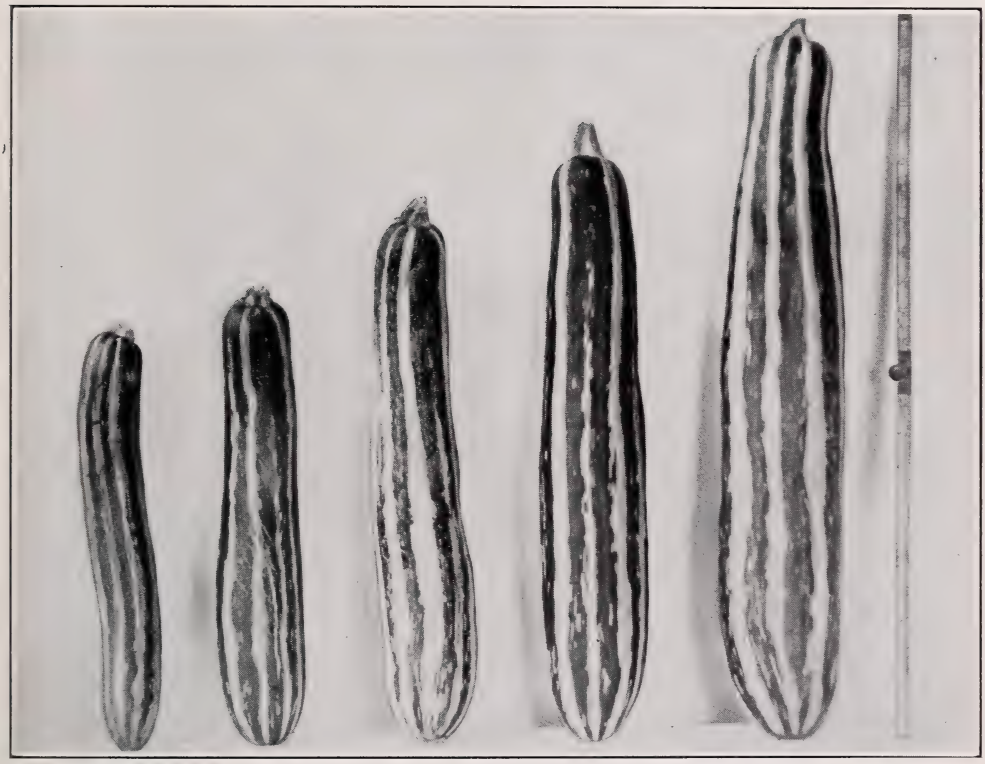
English Vegetable Marrow — A prolific summer variety with trailing vines. Fruits weigh 2½ to 3½ pounds; cylindrical, but somewhat larger at blossom end; cream colored skin, with white flesh.	16 to 18	4	56
Giant Summer Crookneck — Widely used by market gardeners and shippers. Similar to Early Yellow Summer Crookneck, but larger and later. Plants are of bush type. Fruits weigh 4 to 5 pounds; neck curved; skin golden yellow, warted; flesh thick and yellow.	20 to 25	4 to 5	56
GIANT SUMMER STRAIGHTNECK — A distinct improvement on the Crookneck strain, as it packs to better advantage for shipping. Popular with market gardeners and shippers. Plants are of bush type. Fruits thick-necked, heavily warted, straight, orange-yellow; flesh thick, light yellow.	16 to 22	4½	55
Italian Vegetable Marrow — A trailing summer sort, similar to Long Cocozelle, except in color. Fruits weigh 3 pounds, cylindrical, very dark solid green; flesh greenish white and of good quality.	12 to 15	3½ to 4	65
LONG COCOZELLE — Increasingly popular with market gardeners and shippers. Fruits weigh 4 pounds; cylindrical, straight, smooth, dark green with lighter green stripes which change to deep yellow at maturity; flesh very firm, greenish white; a very early prolific variety. Plants are of bush type.	15 to 20	4 to 5	65

	Length inches	Diameter inches	Days from planting to marketable stage
Short Cocozelle — One of the best known Italian squashes. Fruits weigh 3 to 4 pounds; cylindrical, smooth, dark green, with lighter green, changing to golden stripes; flesh greenish white, and of fine flavor. Plants are of bush type.	10 to 14	5	63
Wood's Early Prolific — The earliest of the summer squashes, and very prolific. The young green-tinted fruits are desirable for local use, and for shipping to distant markets. Plants are of bush type. Fruits weigh 2 to 2½ pounds; bulge at both stem and blossom ends; smooth, only slightly scalloped; cream-white in color, of good quality. Not as definitely fixed in color as Early White Bush Scallop.	3 to 4	7 to 8	52
Zucchini — An increasingly popular sort of the Italian Marrow group. Fruits weigh 3 to 4 pounds, nearly cylindrical, straight. Color medium green, mottled with cream-grey, and lighter green stripes; flesh very firm, and of delicate flavor. Plants are of bush type.	10 to 14	4 to 5	60
Black Zucchini — Developed from Italian Marrow; popular on the West Coast. Plants are of bush type. Fruits weigh 5 to 6 pounds, cylindrical, slightly fluted, dark green-black; flesh greenish white and of good flavor.	12 to 15	4 to 6	62

Fall and Winter Varieties

Banana — A late trailing sort, cylindrical and pointed at blossom end, with thin, slate-grey rind. Flesh thick, fine grained, yellowish orange, and of sweet flavor. Seeds brown and highly enameled.	20 to 24	5 to 6	105
Blue Hubbard — Developed and largely used in New England. Vines of trailing type. Superior in edible quality to other Hubbard strains. Fruits large, round, pointed at both ends; slightly ridged, with very hard blue-grey rind; weigh 12 to 14 pounds. Flesh yellow-orange, thick, of fine flavor.	14	9	110
Boston Marrow — A very productive, late fall variety, extensively used for canning. Vines are of trailing type. Resembling Hubbard in size and shape, the fruits weigh 6 to 8 pounds. The deep orange skin is somewhat rough, and quite hard; flesh is yellow, thick, and firm.	12	9	97
Delicious, Green — A popular winter sort of trailing type, with top-shaped fruits weighing 7 to 8 pounds. Skin dark green, with light green stripes toward the blossom end; flesh orange, dry, and of good flavor. An excellent keeper.	10 to 12	8	102
Fordhook — A trailing sort for fall and early winter use. Fruits weigh 1½ to 2 pounds, somewhat ridged, smooth, cream colored; flesh extremely thick, straw colored, dry and sweet.	8	3	62
GOLDEN DELICIOUS MARROW — Originated by Gill Brothers Seed Company. Vines of trailing type. Highly desirable for canning, on account of its extremely dry flesh. Fruits top-shaped, weigh 7 pounds. Color bright reddish orange, with deep green tip at blossom end. Flesh thick, medium grained, golden orange, sweet and dry. Excellent for home use.	10 to 12	8	100

	Length inches	Diameter inches	Days from planting to marketable stage
Golden Hubbard ..... Similar to Green Hubbard, but earlier, smaller, and more prolific. Popular with home and market gardeners and canners. Vines of trailing type. Fruits somewhat pointed at each end, weigh 8 to 10 pounds moderately warted, orange-red, with faint cream colored stripes toward blossom end; flesh deep orange, dry, and of fine quality; it keeps well.	11	8	100
Improved Green Hubbard ..... Standard winter sort for home and market gardeners, and for shipping. Vines of trailing type. Fruits weigh 10 to 12 pounds, pointed at both ends, slightly warted, dark bronze-green in color; rind hard and tough; flesh very thick, orange-yellow, dry and sweet.	12	9	105



Long Cocozelle Squash

A pedigreed stock, early and uniform

Mammoth Chili ..... The giant among squashes, grown for exhibition purposes and stock feeding. Fruits oblong, pointed at blossom end, weigh 80 to 150 pounds; skin mottled deep orange and yellow; flesh thick, stringy, and coarse. A prolific winter sort. Vines of trailing type.	20 to 28	16 to 20	100
TABLE QUEEN or DES MOINES ..... Also called Acorn. Desirable for home and market garden use, also for shipping. Trailing in habit, with acorn-shaped fruits, ribbed, smooth, thin-shelled, dark green. Flesh light yellow, bakes well, with sweet, inviting flavor. An early maturing variety.	5 to 6	4½	58

	Length inches	Diameter inches	Days from planting to marketable stage
Turban or Essex Hybrid	10	8	100

These varieties are commonly considered the same, but more accurately, Essex Hybrid has a harder shell than Turban. A winter variety of excellent keeping quality for home and market garden use; of trailing habit. Fruits weigh 9 to 10 pounds, turban-shaped, cylindrical, flattened, with distinct button on blossom end. Skin orange-red in color, somewhat rough; flesh deep orange, and of good flavor.

VERMONT HUBBARD	12	8 to 9	105

Originated by the Vermont Agricultural Experiment Station. Similar in size and shape to Improved Hubbard, but more warted and uniform; vines of trailing habit. Fruits weigh 10 pounds; dark green in color; shell very hard and strong; flesh exceptionally thick, deep orange, dry, fine grained, and of excellent flavor. A worthy addition to the Hubbard group.

Warted Hubbard	12 to 14	9 to 10	110

Somewhat larger than Improved Hubbard, and more thickly covered with warts. Vines of trailing type. Fruits weigh 14 pounds, pointed at each end, very dark green; flesh deep orange-yellow, dry, and sweet. A prolific, good keeping sort.

Inspecting and Rating a Pedigreed Line of Squash at Greeley, Colorado, Breeding Grounds

SUNFLOWER

Mammoth Russian

Used for poultry feed, and in some sections for silage. Plants hardy and vigorous, 10 feet tall, with heads 10 to 12 inches in diameter, filled with large striped seeds.

TOBACCO

Native of America

Connecticut Seed Leaf
Grown principally for the manufacture of cigars. Hardy, prolific, and well suited to production in the North and Central States.

Havana
An early variety used largely for cigar wrappers, on account of the thinness and fine quality of the large leaves. Often planted in fields artificially shaded.

White Burley
A prolific sort, with long, broad, attractive leaves; used for fillers and wrappers.

TOMATO

Native of South America, and formerly called Love Apple

New varieties and new strains are being developed at our breeding grounds, and older varieties improved through individual cultures produced under expert direction. Disease resistance, attractiveness of color, thickness of walls, and heavy cropping qualities, have been attained to a high degree. The number of days indicated represents the time required from setting of plants to produce marketable fruits. It takes 4 to 5 weeks to produce plants for field setting. Varieties listed in larger type are important, widely used ones.

Early Scarlet Fruited Varieties

Days from setting plants to marketable fruits

ASGROW SCARLET DAWN 70
Our development introduced in 1934. Received All-American Gold Medal for 1935. A cross of Clark's Early and Marglobe, earlier in season than either parent. Vines of medium growth, fairly open, very prolific. Fruits medium large with thick wall structure, globular, smooth, free from flat sides, bright scarlet ripening well to the stem, exceptionally attractive. Highly desirable for home garden and shipping; also for early canning.

Avon, Early 68
A first early sort, excellent for home and market gardens. Vine open and spreading; fruits medium sized, scarlet, smooth, somewhat flattened. An improved Earliana.

BREAK O'DAY 70
Originated by the late Dr. F. J. Pritchard, of the United States Department of Agriculture, in 1930. A cross of Marglobe and Marvana, resistant to Wilt and Nail-head rust. Plant light, of open, spreading habit, with medium foliage; early and very prolific. Fruits medium large, orange-red, uniform, globe-shaped, smooth; walls not as thick as in Marglobe. The yellow cast in color, and light vine growth are drawbacks to this variety.

CLARK'S EARLY 72
Our origination in 1920. A medium early variety extensively used in the extreme South for green wrapping and shipping. Vine of medium growth, open, very prolific. Fruits medium large, globe-shape, bright scarlet, smooth, solid, with thick walls. Desirable also for slicing and canning.

Asgrow Scarlet Dawn Tomato
All-American Gold Medal Award, 1935

Days from setting plants to marketable fruits

Earliana 66
A first early sort, widely used for home gardens, and by truckers. Ours is one of several excellent strains of this important variety which has been bred for thicker, smoother fruits. Vine is open, spreading, medium small. Fruits flattened, medium sized, firm, bright red, quite smooth.

John Baer 70
An early sort maturing between Earliana and Bonny Best. Excellent for gardeners serving local markets and for canning. Vine of medium height and open growth. Fruits medium size, semi-globular, very attractive bright scarlet-red, smooth and quite firm. We have an exceptionally early strain.

Intermediate Scarlet Fruited Varieties

Bonny Best 73
Standard second-early variety, valuable for market gardeners, shippers, and canners. Vine medium, not very hardy. Fruits medium sized, apple-shaped, smooth, solid, bright scarlet in color, of excellent quality.

Chalk's Early Jewel 74
A second early sort for home gardeners and truckers, also good for canning in the North. Plant medium, with open growth; prolific. Fruits medium large, smooth, scarlet, flattened globe-shaped.

CLARK'S SPECIAL "B" 81
Developed by ourselves as a main crop canning variety. Plant vigorous, somewhat open, prolific. Fruits large, deep-flat, bright red, quite free from cracks, solid; interior color deep red; small seed cells. Resembles Indiana Greater Baltimore, but deeper, and somewhat smoother.

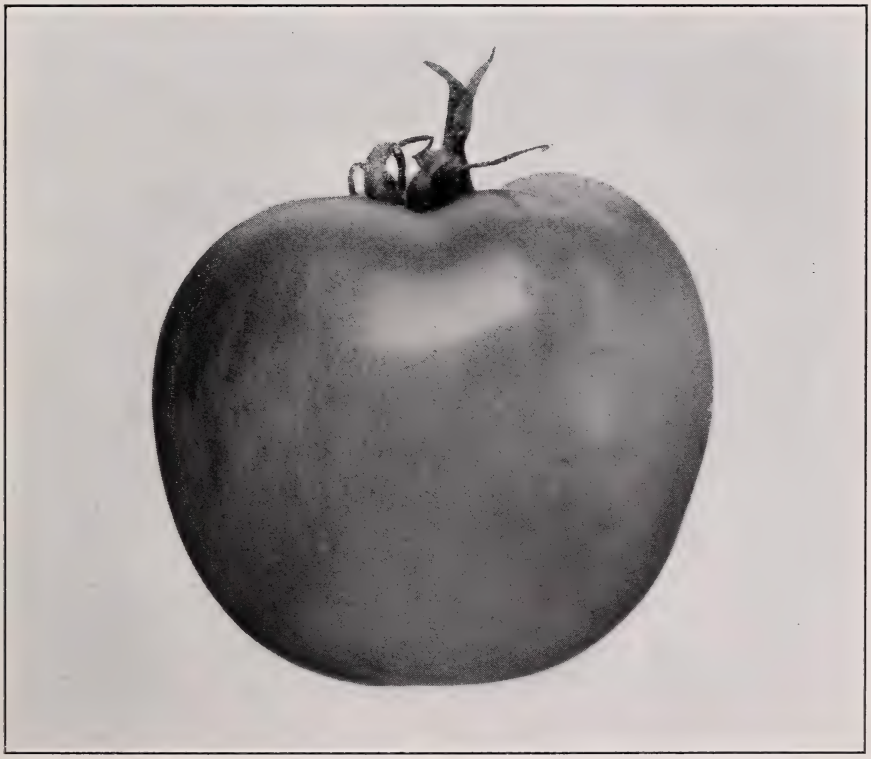
Days from setting plants to marketable fruits

Delaware Beauty 80
A mid-season variety, used mostly by truckers in the Eastern Seaboard States. Plant medium, rather vigorous and open. Fruits medium sized, globular, flattened, scarlet-red, fairly smooth.

Florida Special 76
A second early variety, popular in Florida. Vine open in growth, and of medium height. Fruits medium sized, deep, smooth, scarlet-red; ship well. Resembles Bonny Best.

GREATER BALTIMORE 82
Our improved strain is particularly desirable, as it is earlier and deeper than most stocks. Vine large and medium heavy. Fruits large, thick-flat, smooth, deep red, solid and attractive. Used extensively for canning and by market gardeners.

Indiana Baltimore 83
A strain of Greater Baltimore well adapted to mid-western cropping conditions. Vine large, vigorous, somewhat open. Fruits flat but thick, deep scarlet, medium large, solid and firm. Highly desirable for canners and market gardeners.



Marglobe Tomato

An excellent shipping variety

MARGLOBE 79
Recently introduced by the United States Department of Agriculture, this main crop variety has come into wide use by truckers and shippers, and in some sections by canners. Plant vigorous, with heavy foliage, resistant to Wilt and Nail-head rust; moderately productive. Fruits medium large, nearly globular, smooth, solid, with thick walls and cross-sections; of fine quality.

Days from setting plants to marketable fruits

Matchless 83
A reliable mid-season sort, well adapted to canning. Plant heavy in growth, erect, strongly productive. Fruits large, thick-flat, quite smooth, bright cardinal-red.

PRITCHARD or SCARLET TOPPER 73
A scarlet, self-topping, disease-resistant variety originated by the late Dr. F. J. Pritchard, of the United States Department of Agriculture, in 1931. It is a cross between Marglobe and Cooper's Special, and has inherited fine qualities from each parent; heavily productive. Fruits large, smooth, globular, solid, with thick walls and cross-sections; color light scarlet, not as intense as could be desired. Highly valuable for market garden use, and for long distance shipping.

Red Rock 83
A mid-season sort, resembling Matchless, desirable for canning and for truckers. Plant medium in growth. Fruits medium large, thick-flat, deep scarlet, smooth; of good quality.

Late Scarlet Fruited Varieties

Beefsteak or Crimson Cushion 90
Also known as Red Ponderosa. A wilt resistant, late, main crop variety, for home and market garden use. Plant open in habit of growth, heavy, medium light green, vigorous. Fruits large, flat, scarlet colored, rather smooth.

CLARK'S SPECIAL "C" 87
Our introduction. Resembles Stone, but is more uniform, and ripe fruits quite free from green collar about the stem. Vine heavy, vigorous, and prolific. Fruits very large, deep scarlet-red, globe-shape, flattened; very smooth and solid. Follows Clark's Special "B" in season.

Dwarf Stone 92
Most widely used of the dwarf varieties. Plant short, compact, with dark foliage. Fruits large, globular, flattened, exceptionally attractive bright red in color, and quite solid.

Norton Wilt Resistant 88
A wilt resistant variety, similar to Stone, introduced some years ago by the United States Department of Agriculture. Plant medium heavy and productive. Fruits large, flattened globe-shape, deep cardinal-red; solid, and of excellent quality. Good for canning and for shipping.

Stone, Improved 86
A medium late variety, deservedly popular with canners and market gardeners; our strain ripens evenly, and is uniform. Vine large, dense, very productive. Fruits large, flattened, but deep, smooth, attractive scarlet-red, of fine flavor.

Pink and Yellow Fruited Varieties

Acme 82
A second-early variety, desirable for home gardens and shipping. Fruits borne in clusters, purplish pink, smooth, semi-globular, of medium size. Similar to Early Detroit.

Brimmer 90
A pink fruited variety, similar to Ponderosa. See further description under that name.

COOPER'S SPECIAL 82
A mid-season self-topping sort, used largely for shipping. Vine medium short, with heavy leaves. Fruits medium, globe-shaped, crimson-pink; smooth, solid, quite free from cracks; borne in clusters of five.

Cold Frame Beds of Tomato Plants at our Milford, Connecticut, Breeding Grounds

	Days from setting plants to marketable fruits
Dwarf Champion — Desirable where space is limited. Plant of dwarf tree type, with dark green leaves. Fruits medium, smooth, solid, pink in color; globular, flattened.	86
Early Detroit — A mid-season sort with rather heavy, highly productive plants. Used largely for winter shipping. Fruits medium large, semi-globular; purplish pink, quite smooth and solid.	81
GOLDEN QUEEN — The leading large yellow variety for main crop planting. Vine of medium size. Fruits medium large, deep golden yellow; smooth, rather solid, of mild flavor.	84
Gulf State Market — Developed from Early Detroit, and used widely in the South for shipment to Northern markets. Vine vigorous, rather open, medium height. Fruits medium large, globular, smooth, purplish pink, thick-skinned, very solid and quite free from cracking.	80
JUNE PINK — The earliest of the pink fruited varietites. Vine is open, spreading, and rather short. Fruits medium size, flattened, smooth; color purplish pink. Sometimes called Pink Earliana.	69
Livingston's Beauty — One of the best pink fruited sorts, medium late in season. Plants sturdy, vigorous and prolific. Fruits medium large, deep-flat, smooth, purplish pink, solid, of good quality.	84
LIVINGSTON'S GLOBE — Originated by Livingston Seed Company. An excellent variety used largely in the South for shipping; also well adapted to greenhouse production. Vine strong, with heavy foliage; prolific. Fruits large, full globe, smooth; purplish pink, ripen evenly.	82

Days from setting plants to marketable fruits

Louisiana Pink 75
A second-early sort, used mostly in the South. Vine open, with fine cut leaves; is strongly wilt resistant. Fruits medium sized, quite smooth, deep-flat, purplish pink.

Oxheart 90
A distinct, attractive variety, recently introduced and increasingly popular. Vine is open, spreading, moderately productive. Fruits extremely large, somewhat rough, heart-shaped, pink; very solid, meaty, and of mild flavor. Desirable as a specialty for the home and market gardener.

Ponderosa 88
One of the largest varieties in general use for home garden planting. Vine large and spreading, with medium green leaves. Fruits very large, flat, purplish pink, somewhat rough, with tendency to crack, solid, with small seed cells; of inviting flavor.

Yellow Ponderosa 89
A very large, mild flavored sort, desirable for the home garden for late maturity. Vine large, spreading, strongly resistant to wilt. Fruits very large, flat, somewhat rough, deep yellow; quite solid, with small seed cells.

Small Fruited Varieties

Red Cherry 73
Valuable for preserving, and as a novelty. Vine rank in growth. Fruits small, rich scarlet-red, cherry-like; borne in heavy clusters.

Red Pear 73
Very similar to Red Cherry, except the fruits are pear-shaped.

Red Plum 73
A red fruited sort, resembling a plum in shape and size. Used as a novelty, and for preserves.

Strawberry or Ground Cherry 86
Also called Golden Husk. This is not a true tomato. The vine is spreading and flat. Fruits small, yellow, round, enclosed in a loose papery husk; of delicate flavor. Used as a novelty, and for preserves.

Yellow Cherry 73
Fruits are small, round, yellow, with shape and size of a cherry. Used for preserving and as a novelty.

Yellow Pear 73
Very similar to Red Pear, except for color.

Yellow Plum 73
A yellow fruited sort, with oval plum-shaped fruit. Used for preserves.

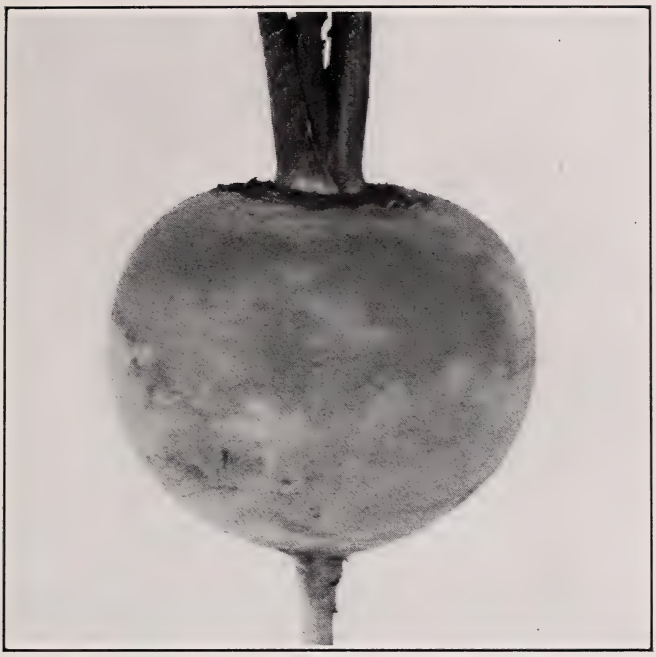
TURNIP

Native of Europe or Western Asia

The number of days represents the time required, from sowing of seed, to produce roots of marketable or storage size, at our Milford, Connecticut, breeding farm. Our purebred stocks of the leading varieties are standards of quality.

White Fleshed Varieties

	Diameter inches	Days from planting to harvest
Cow Horn or Long White ..... Grown largely for stock feed, but also desirable for garden planting. Tops large, upstanding, with deeply cut leaves. Roots 12 to 15 inches long, tapering, often crooked; white with light green top; flesh tender, and of mild flavor.	2½ to 3	70



Purple Top White Globe Turnip

A pedigreed, highly productive stock

	Diameter inches	Days from planting to harvest
Pomeranian White Globe ..... Used principally for stock feed. Tops large, with cut leaves. Roots large, globe-shaped, slightly flattened, weigh 4 to 8 pounds; white throughout, smooth, firm, somewhat coarse.	4 to 6	75
Purple Top Milan ..... An extra early sort for home garden and truckers. Tops small, strap leaved. Roots very flat, white with purple top; flesh clear white, fine grained, sweet and tender. Can also be used for forcing.	3 to 4	42
PURPLE TOP STRAP LEAVED ..... A medium early, very productive variety, used extensively for home and market garden planting. Tops medium small, upright and compact. Roots flat, purple-red at the top, white below; flesh white, fine grained and tender.	3 to 5	46
PURPLE TOP WHITE GLOBE ..... An all-purpose variety, extensively used for home and market gardens, and for shipping. Our purebred strain is noted for its uniformity and productivity. Tops dark green, large, erect, strap leaved. Roots large, globe-shape, very smooth, upper part purple-red, white below; flesh white, sweet, crisp and tender.	4 to 6	55 to 60
Snow Ball ..... An early sort for home and market garden planting. Tops small and erect. Roots medium sized, round, white throughout, crisp, sweet and tender; moderately productive.	2 to 3	43
WHITE EGG ..... Grown principally by home gardeners and truckers for local markets. Tops medium sized, upright, cut leaved. Roots white, egg-shaped, 3 to 3½ inches long, white throughout; smooth, fine grained, and of fine quality.	2 to 2½	55 to 60

	Diameter inches	Days from planting to harvest
White Flat Dutch — An early variety, excellent for home and market garden planting. Tops small, erect, strap leaved. Roots flat, 1½ inches in depth, white throughout; fine grained, sweet and tender.	3 to 5	46
White Milan — Extremely early, good for forcing, as well as garden culture. Tops small, compact, strap leaved. Roots medium small, very flat, white throughout, sweet and tender; small tap root.	3 to 4	42
White Norfolk — Planted principally for stock feed, but small roots of good eating quality. Tops tall, upright, cut leaved. Roots large, globular, somewhat flattened, weigh 5 to 8 pounds; white throughout, tender, somewhat coarse and watery.	5 to 7	76

Yellow Fleshed Varieties

Amber Globe — Principally a stock feed variety; also used for the table when young. Tops large, cut leaved. Roots round, large, smooth, globe-shaped, light yellow with green top; flesh yellowish white, of good quality.	5 to 7	76
GOLDEN BALL or ORANGE JELLY — An attractive sort for the home garden, and for truckers. Tops small, erect, cut leaved. Roots medium sized, round, smooth, deep yellow; flesh pale yellow, soft, with slightly bitter flavor.	3 to 4	60 to 65
YELLOW ABERDEEN, PURPLE TOP — Excellent for winter use. Cut leaved, globular, quite smooth, color purple at top, yellow below; flesh firm, tender, light yellow.	4 to 5	70 to 80
Yellow Globe or Stone — A good sort for stock feed. Tops large, erect, cut leaved. Roots large, globe shaped, smooth, pale yellow throughout; flesh firm, and of good quality.	4 to 5	70 to 80

Foliage Turnip

Broccoli Rab or Di Rapa
Two types, one annual with spreading root, the other biennial, with long tap root; grown for tops, and tender flower shoots used as greens. Plant 18 to 22 inches tall; strap leaved, medium green, of Italian origin. Considered by many superior to Seven Top turnip.

SEVEN TOP
A very hardy sort, grown principally for greens, and also for forage. Popular throughout the South. The young shoots are very tender. Roots are tough and undesirable for food.

Shogoin or Japanese Foliage
A rather recent introduction to America, already widely used in the South. Tops 18 to 20 inches tall, erect, bright green, strap leaved. Roots semi-globular, white throughout, mild and tender.

Southern Prize
Widely used in the South as a foliage turnip for greens, and the large white roots for stock feed. Similar in growth to Seven Top.

RUTABAGA OR SWEDE TURNIP

A Turnip-rooted member of the Cabbage family

	Diameter inches	Days from planting to harvest
AMERICAN PURPLE TOP ..... Also called Long Island Improved. Our Connecticut grown strain is noted for its uniformity of shape, and heavy yielding quality. A dependable variety for large scale production for storage and shipping. Roots large, globular, inclined toward top shape, with small neck and slight tap root; yellow with purple top; flesh light yellow, firm, sweet, and tender.	5 to 7	88
Bangholm ..... Similar to American Purple Top, but having somewhat thicker neck. Roots very large, spherical, yellow, with purple crown, somewhat rough; grow one-half above ground. Flesh light yellow, firm, of good flavor.	5 to 7	90
Early Neckless ..... Resembles American Purple Top but with medium top and very small neck. Roots large, round, yellow with purple top; flesh yellow, firm and of excellent quality.	5 to 7	88
Sweet German or Russian ..... A productive variety grown for table use and stock feed. Roots very large, globular, with medium neck, color mainly white, with bronze-green top; flesh white, sweet, semi-firm.	5 to 6	90
White Rock, Budlong ..... An early, American sort, excellent for table use. Tops small, strap leaved; roots medium sized, nearly round, white with green neck; flesh white, firm, of delicate flavor and of good quality.	4 to 5	85

HERBS

Aromatic and Medicinal

	Height of plant inches	Days from sowing seed to maturity
Anise ..... An annual; plant and root resemble celery; aromatic seeds used for flavoring.	14 to 16	55
Balm ..... A perennial having fragrant leaves with faint odor of lemon. Used in manufacture of perfumes.	10 to 12	
Basil, Sweet ..... An annual; spicy leaves used for flavoring.	22 to 24	
Borage ..... An annual; plants coarse; flowers star-shape, attractive blue; fuzzy leaves used for seasoning and for garnishing.	24 to 30	60
Caraway ..... A biennial having finely cut foliage similar to Carrot; aromatic seeds used for flavoring.	18 to 22	
Catnip ..... A perennial; leaves and young shoots used in seasoning and for medicinal purposes.	24 to 30	
Chervil, Curled ..... An annual, with light green foliage; aromatic leaves used for seasoning and in salads.	16 to 18	60
Coriander ..... An annual. Seeds used by confectioners, and in medicine.	18 to 24	50
Fennel, Sweet ..... A perennial or annual; seeds aromatic and sweetly pungent. Used for flavoring and in medicine.	30 to 40	60

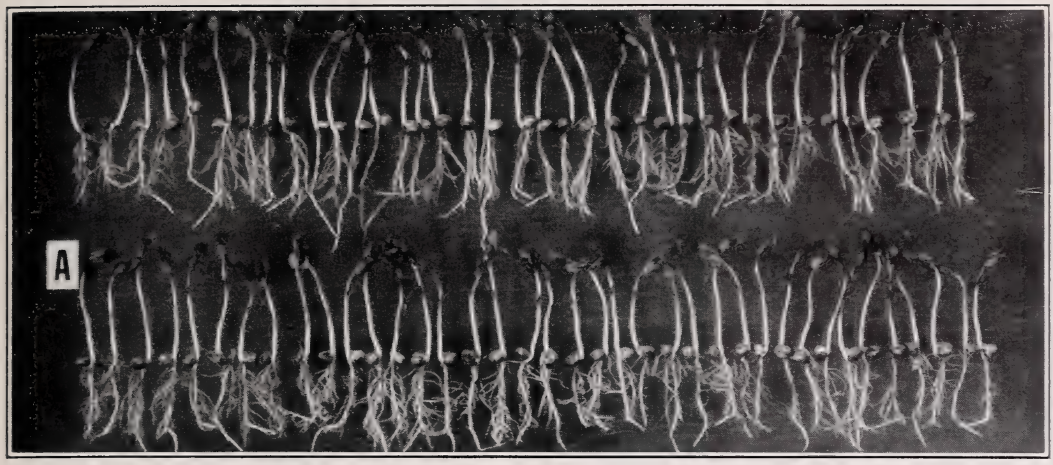
	Height of plant inches	Days from sowing seed to maturity
Horehound — A hardy perennial; leaves are used for flavoring and as a cough remedy.	24	
Hyssop — A perennial of semi-shrub type with fragrant odor and pungent flavor; extract used as tonic, stimulant and in the manufacture of perfumery.	12 to 15	70
Lavender — A perennial, with delicate, penetrating fragrance; used in manufacture of perfume, and in scenting clothes.	24 to 30	
Marjoram, Sweet — A perennial, but usually grown as an annual. Small grey-green fragrant leaves and shoots used for seasoning.	12 to 16	60 to 70
Rosemary — A hardy perennial; fragrant leaves used for seasoning, and in manufacturing perfume.	20 to 28	
Rue — A perennial; bitter, pungent leaves used for seasoning, and in medicine, have a disagreeable odor.	16 to 22	
Saffron — A perennial or annual, bulbous plant; leaves used for seasoning; aromatic flowers for coloring.	24	
Sage — A hardy grey-green perennial, pleasantly fragrant; widely used in seasoning.	12 to 18	
Savory, Summer — An aromatic annual; leaves and young shoots used for flavoring.	10 to 12	60
Savory, Winter — A hardy perennial used for seasoning.	12 to 16	
Thyme, Broad Leaved — A dwarf, hardy perennial; highly aromatic leaves and shoots used for seasoning and in medicinal preparations.	10 to 12	70
Wormwood — A vigorous growing perennial, with spicy fragrance and very bitter flavor; used in medicines and occasionally for seasoning.	36 to 48	

NASTURTIUM AND SWEET PEAS

To meet the requirements of many of our customers who distribute Nasturtium and Sweet Peas in sizeable quantities in connection with vegetable seeds, we are producing choice mixtures of these items from seed stocks of well balanced colors made up from named varieties. Our mixtures are unsurpassed in size of flowers and variety of color.

Our stocks of Nasturtium include Dwarf Mixed, Tall Mixed and Golden Gleam.

Grandiflora Choice Mixed and Spencer's Tall Mixed are the most popular lines of mixed Sweet Peas.



Soil Test of Peas Showing Typical Seedling Development

SEED TESTING

Asgrow Seeds are Tested in Terms of Field Performance

Our reason for testing seeds for germination is to determine their ability to develop into normal plants under favorable field conditions. We have found that the only reliable method of determining the germination percentage of seeds in terms of field performance is to make actual growing tests in soil. This method permits our seed analysts to evaluate the plant producing ability of our seeds by observing completely developed seedlings and also to interpret germinator tests in terms of soil tests. A greenhouse and several controlled germinating rooms are used to make soil tests where growing conditions are properly regulated to allow the developing plants to continue long enough to show whether the seedlings are capable of continued growth.

Greenhouse Tests Showing Typical Development of Country Gentleman Seedlings.

PRINCIPAL BREEDING GROUNDS

180 Acres of Increase Blocks of Progeny Lines of Peas

HAMILTON, MONTANA

Intensive pea breeding operations are conducted on 300 acres at this location. Many individual plant selections are made each year, and from these a few of the very best progenies are saved. These are carefully reproduced for five or six generations in well isolated fields, to guard against mixtures of any kind. Also, new varieties are developed by means of hybridization, followed by selection to fix a particularly desired type.

POWELL, WYOMING

Advanced generations of pure line peas are grown each year in isolated blocks on our 250-acre breeding grounds. These blocks of pea seed stocks represent from four to five years of intensive pure line culture from individual plant selections. Breeders familiar with the culture of peas over a period of years make observations as to trueness to type. Seed stocks passing this rigid inspection are ready to be graduated from the breeding grounds to general seed production.

MILFORD, CONNECTICUT

At this location, 100 acres are used for breeding and increase work on the cross-pollinating species,

Sweet Corn Beet Broccoli Cabbage
Kale Onion Turnip Rutabaga

and on various self-pollinated species, such as tomato and pepper. Many of the cross-pollinated varieties are difficult to handle in a breeding program, and a number of methods, such as paper bags, and cloth cages, are used to maintain pedigreed stocks. Plant hybridization and the testing of stocks for disease resistance, are conducted in a modern greenhouse and laboratory during the winter months.

FILER, IDAHO

For twenty years our 80-acre bean breeding farm in southern Idaho has been used exclusively for the purpose of developing and maintaining pure stocks of beans. The pure line cultures of the different varieties are isolated to guard against mixtures and chance cross-pollination. Our expert bean breeders examine all plants in our foundation stocks, to make certain they are of the correct type. In this way bean stocks are kept exceptionally pure.

GREELEY, COLORADO

Cucumbers, squashes, and melons thrive exceptionally well in the valleys of Colorado. Our plant breeders at the Greeley breeding grounds utilize the progeny performance method to determine the value of a selection for future stock seed purposes, since this group of species is highly cross-pollinated. The cucumber, squash, and melon fruits are harvested, and careful records are taken to determine the most desirable pedigreed lines.

Panoramic View of Breeding Grounds at Milpitas, California

MILPITAS, CALIFORNIA

Most of the important vegetables can be grown successfully on our Pacific Coast breeding ranch, which is located in the Santa Clara Valley. However, special attention is given to,

Carrot Celery Lettuce Onion
Pole and Lima Beans

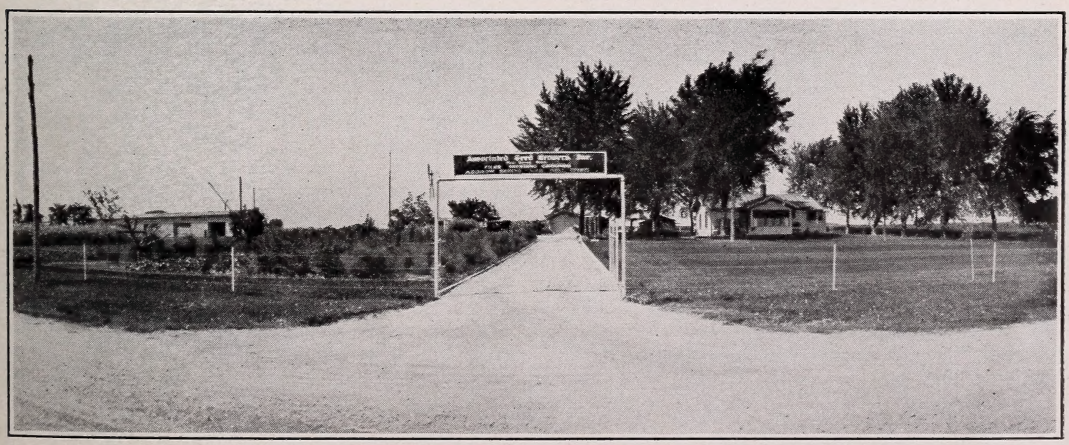
Field work is carried on throughout the year. This feature materially aids in the breeding of biennials by shortening the hazardous storage period. Block increases of progeny lines are also grown here, the product of which becomes basic seed stock for field production.

GREEN BAY, WISCONSIN

Pure radish seed stocks are produced from carefully selected roots which are transplanted in well isolated plots.

WENONA, ILLINOIS

Our middle western sweet corn strains are bred in the heart of the corn belt, to insure adaptation to this region of the country. Isolated seed stocks of open-pollinated varieties are maintained, and hybridization work is carried on to develop uniform high-yielding hybrids.



Bean Breeding Farm at Filer, Idaho

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VEGETABLE PLANTING CHART

Variety	Seed required for 50 ft. of row	Seed required to sow an acre	Seed required to produce a given no. of plants	Distance between rows inches	Distance apart in row inches	Depth of planting inches
Artichoke	¼ oz.	6 to 8 oz.	1 oz. to 500	40 to 48	18 to 24	1
Asparagus	½ oz.	4 lbs.	1 oz. to 700	14 to 24	3 to 6	1
Beans, Bush	½ lb.	50 to 60 lbs.		24 to 32	2 to 3	1½ to 2
Beans, Lima	½ lb.	30 to 50 lbs.		26 to 48	3 to 6	1½ to 2
Beans, Pole	½ lb.	30 to 35 lbs.		40 to 48	6 to 8	1½ to 2
Beet	½ oz.	8 to 12 lbs.		14 to 24	1 to 3	½ to 1
Beet, Mangel	½ oz.	4 to 5 lbs.		18 to 30	2 to 6	½ to 1
Broccoli	¼ oz.	3 oz.	1 oz. to 5000	20 to 36	16 to 22	½ to 1
Brussels Sprouts	¼ oz.	3 oz.	1 oz. to 5000	20 to 36	16 to 22	½ to ¾
Cabbage	¼ oz.	3 oz.	1 oz. to 5000	24 to 36	14 to 24	½
Cardoon	½ oz.	5 oz.		20 to 32	20 to 30	½ to 1
Carrot	¼ oz.	3 lbs.		16 to 24	1 to 3	½
Cauliflower	¼ oz.	5 oz.	1 oz. to 4500	24 to 30	20 to 24	½
Celery	⅛ oz.	5 oz.	1 oz. to 8000	24 to 40	4 to 6	½
Chicory	½ oz.	5 lbs.		20 to 36	2 to 3	½ to 1
Collards	¼ oz.	5 oz.	1 oz. to 4000	24 to 30	14 to 18	½
Corn, Pop	3 oz.	6 to 8 lbs.		34 to 40	6 to 8	1
Corn, Sweet	4 oz.	10 to 14 lbs.		34 to 42	5 to 6	1
Corn Salad	2 oz.	10 to 12 lbs.		14 to 18	3 to 4	¾
Cress	1 oz.	10 lbs.		12 to 18	2 to 4	½
Cucumber	½ oz.	2 to 3 lbs.		48 to 60	36 to 48	½ to ¾
Dandelion	½ oz.	5 to 6 lbs.		18 to 22	6 to 10	½
Dill	½ oz.	5 lbs.		20 to 36	4 to 6	½
Egg Plant		6 to 8 oz.	1 oz. to 2000	24 to 30	18 to 24	½
Endive	½ oz.	4 to 5 lbs.		18 to 24	8 to 12	¾
Fennel	½ oz.	3 to 4 lbs.		24 to 32	5 to 6	¾
Kale	½ oz.	4 to 5 lbs.		24 to 32	18 to 22	½
Kohl Rabi	¼ oz.	4 to 5 lbs.		14 to 24	4 to 6	½
Leek	¼ oz.	4 lbs.		14 to 24	2 to 3	¾
Lettuce	¼ oz.	3 to 4 lbs.		12 to 18	4 to 8	¾
Melon, Musk	½ oz.	2 to 3 lbs.		70 to 80	48 to 60	¾
Melon, Water	1 oz.	4 lbs.		90 to 100	72	¾
Mustard	½ oz.	4 lbs.		14 to 24	4 to 6	½
Okra	1 oz.	8 to 10 lbs.		24 to 40	18 to 24	1 to 2
Onion	½ oz.	4 to 5 lbs.		18 to 24	3 to 4	¾
Onion (for sets)		50 to 80 lbs.		12 to 14	Not thinned	¾
Parsnip	½ oz.	3 to 4 lbs.		18 to 24	3 to 4	¾
Parsley	½ oz.	3 to 4 lbs.		12 to 20	4 to 6	¾
Peas	¾ lb.	100 to 180 lbs.		24 to 36	1 to 2	1 to 2
Pepper	⅛ oz.	1 to 2 lbs.	1 oz. to 1000	20 to 30	18 to 20	½
Pumpkin	2 oz.	3 to 4 lbs.		95 to 110	60 to 80	¾
Radish	½ oz.	8 to 10 lbs.		12 to 18	1 to 2	¾
Rhubarb	½ oz.	3 lbs.		24 to 42	20 to 24	¾
Rutabaga	½ oz.	2 to 4 lbs.		18 to 24	4 to 7	¾
Sage	½ oz.	4 to 5 lbs.		20 to 24	6 to 10	½
Salsify	1 oz.	7 to 8 lbs.		20 to 24	2 to 3	¾
Sorrel	½ oz.	4 to 5 lbs.		12 to 22	2 to 3	½
Spinach	1 oz.	10 to 14 lbs.		14 to 18	3 to 5	¾
Squash, Bush	1 oz.	3 to 5 lbs.		42 to 48	42 to 48	¾
Squash, Vining	2 oz.	3 lbs.		70 to 90	60 to 90	¾
Sunflower	2 oz.	7 to 8 lbs.		50 to 70	10 to 12	1
Tomato		2 to 4 oz.	1 oz. to 2000	40 to 60	36 to 40	½
Tobacco		2 oz.	1 oz. to 4500	36 to 48	24 to 36	½
Turnip	½ oz.	2 lbs.		12 to 20	2 to 4	½